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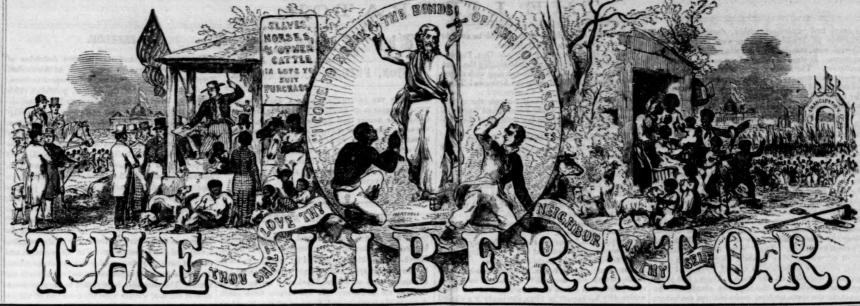
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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

itary authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY ANONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being

true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive

true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Parsident of the States, but the Commander of the Arry, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in Every Way in which it can be interpreted with from a claim of indemnity for shave taken or de-

wren, from a claim of indemnity for shaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a w.

power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invarion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to cony y on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, AC-

comping to the Laws of war; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-

tions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Adams.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 10.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1779.

Selections.

LEFTER FROM "BROOKLYN HEIGHTS."

The Writer at Baltimore-Maryland and Emand pation—Negro Education in Baltimore—Wash-ington and the Peace Excitement—Aspect of the People—The President—Richmond and Davis— Lincoln's Attitude Toward Peace—Southern unals—Mr. Seward's Letter—Conclusion.

I meant to have written from Washington. Bat let no man calculate beforehand what he will do in Washington. There have been more sad dis-parties than mine between what one intends and

at he does. Called to Baltimore for a speech, I made the first Called to Battimore for a speech, I made the first discourse of my life in what was, till recently, a slave State. But no one would have dreamed it. The Maryland Institute, a hall of large dimensions, was filed with an audience as intelligent, and to the full as eathwalutie for liberty as any that ever gathered in Beston. It is true that men of the old opingions would withhold their presence from any such asembly; and that only they would come, for the ascenny; and most part, who already were in sympathy with anti-slavery views. Nevertheless, such an audience in Baltimore, zealous for human rights, elated with in Ballmore, Zealous for full and rights, cated with the great deed of emancipation just accomplished in their own State, and most enthusiasric at the very points which, five years ago, would have brought an explosion of wrath, is a fact that, at any other time than this, when great events crowd and judle each other, would have been remarkable

Emancipation in Maryland was not the result of Emancipation in Maryland was not to result to recent providing the moral principle, but of political feeling. On that account the next steps are all the more difficult. There is in Maryland a population of 700,000. Of these 160,000 are blacks, and 50,000 of these are in Balimore city. The black people are well behaved, seldom charged with crimes, never creating police disturbances, and rarely becoming paupers. Judge H.L. Bond, of the City Criminal Court, has been at pains to collect the facts on these points, and they are highly favorable to this people. From this gentleman I received also some striking illustrans of the effect of slavery in excluding emigrants

from the counties.
In seven counties where so few slaves exist that ther are called free counties there were at the last sus, over 74,000 persons not born in the counties, and so, mostly from other States; while in fourteen have counties there are but a few over 3,000 not form there! Emigrants refuse to go where slaves

are the chief laborers, Great credit is due to the gentlemen in Baltioreat creat is due to the gentlemen in Datt-more who are earnestly pressing forward the educa-tion of the blacks. Large schools are in operation light and day, and great progress is made in learn-ing to read. I visited several rooms, and saw all ages, from the girl and giggling boy to the grey-haired old men and women with spectacles, eagerly coming their books or responding to the questions.

Most excellent teachers have been secured, and
those who have this matter in hand seem determinel to spare neither pains no expense in educating blacks. It is hoped that the Legislature, now in session, will make ample provision of common schools for both white and black children through-

out the State. I am very sorry to learn that little help or symnathy is derived from the churches of Baltimore. One or two noble exceptions there are, but I fear that were our Savior again on earth He would turn om houses and temples bearing His name, to the for and despised. Is it not painful that the ac-edited Christianity of a city should betray Christ? But a faithful band of men and women are working beneally, and great hopes may be entertained that Mayland will not only be a free State, but a State

free schools and truly Christian churches.
I reached Washington on Wednesday, and the y was yet rocking with the enthusiasm of the eat event of the previous day,—the passage of Act for the Amendment of the Constitution. hybody was narrating the enthusiasm of the day ore, and I was commisserated by every one, that less about from an occasion and experience so memorable. When you have lost a dinner, it is so pleasant to have all the dishes described to your angy bunger! So I felt by the time the fortieth man d, a O, you ought to have been here yesterday.

will not see such another seens in your lifebe!" But Washington is like the sea. An event cocan. There is a splash, a moment's foam and irl, and then the water settles back as if nothing

ver ruffled it. The President seems well and in good spirits his face is more wrinkled, and if possible, drier him ever. But he seems tough and elastic, and far acre likely to live a hundred years than two years so he was to live ten. Seldom has any man gone through four such years of burdens immeasurable ad cares the most scorching. He has made the country his own. Were it a child lying sick, he nid not devote himself to it more continuously and

His last achievement will scarcely be appreciated d deserves. Few will suspect, from the exceed-ir business-like message that he sent to Congress, deep of a string of letters and despatches, how croughly be has over-matched and mastered Da-tin this ta in this pretended solicitation of peace. It is the pretended solicitation of peace. It is the peace as was attainable. But it began to be doubted in the peace as was attainable. bere whether war could be carried on. Should pring campaign be unfortunate, the South must Should se spring campaign be unfortunate, the South must accept peace on the terms of the government. We may suppose, therefore, that Davis would desire to feleat the passage of the Amendment Act, inasmuch as, were that passed, negotiations, in case of defaat of Southern armies, would be of the most farms and uncomfortable character. This might be attempted by placing the President in a position viere he should seem not to wish peace, and so fan Northern Democratic statesmen against him. rthern Democratic statesmen against him old Davis's Commissioners reach Washington to disaffected with their own government and in many with Davis might hatch all sorts of com-

includes and difficulties.

Mr. Lincoln has, by his unexpected condecension in the contract of discourtesy in not permitting the Southern Peace Commissioners to come to Washington and spin webs there, and by the same act he has shown himelifar more in earnest to secure peace than Davis limited, while by the clear and sensible conditions from the contract of the co on which he insisted, he vindicated the govern-ent and justified the long war which has been aged. "Gentlemen, we have declared to the wild that this nation is one and indivisible; that the season is an atrocous hereey and a mortal treason. feethall not seek peace by yielding up every ques-ion for which we have waged war. You can have peace as soon as you cease to rebel and submit to

THE BRISTOL EMANCIPATION SOCIETY'S ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Yesterday the address of congratulation to President Lincoln on his re-election, adopted by the Bris-IZ. Eastman, Esq., the American Consul, then made ican Consulate, in Queen Square, to Mr. Z. Eastman, the American Consul, for presentation to the President of the United States. There were present, Mr. H. Cossham, Mr. J. Wethered, Rev. Dr. Grovenor, Rev. J. Edwards, Messrs. J. Sollis, W. Mr. LYHLPH STANLEY ON THE AMERICAN S. Mathews, T. Mathews, J. Shipperly, John Harris, John Howe (Baptist College,) J. Moss, and

George Powell.

Mr. Cossham said he bad the honor of being entrusted with the presentation of an address to Mr.

Lincoln through Mr. Eastman, as the representa-

We rejoice in this result, regarding it as evincing the will and design of the American people to sustain you in the anti-slavery policy inaugurated under your Administration by the Federal Government—a policy which, while rapidly making your country as free in fact as it has been heretofore by profession will for the future identification.

Saxon race on the other side of the Atlante, in which we took an interest, but also involving the interests and happiness of the world. He believed that, ere long, would be realized the extinction and downfall of that evil—alavery, which was injurious to any country in which it existed. They rejoiced in the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, because they saw in it an indication on the part of the American people of the growth of anti-slavery principles. He had noticed in Mr. Lincoln's career that he had a desire to carry out the anti-slavery policy. There had been times, it was true, in the history of the struggle when they had felt a little fearful of timidity on the part of the President in carrying out the anti-slavery policy, but every step that he had taken had been in the right direction; and, if he had not gone so fast as they sometimes might have wished, they had recognized the great difficulties with which he had contended, and he (Mr. Cossham) was sure that those present would rejoice that in all those difficulties with which had so manfully, consistently, nobly and courageous-

that government which holds and will hold every State in this Union subject to its proper authority."
The rage of Southorn journals and of Davis's speech show, that to military disaster is now added the mortifications of being outwitted and baffled in cunning diplomacy.
You did not fail to notice in Mr. Seward's letter which accompanied the President's Message, allusion is made to some proposals of an extrinsic character. People are puzzling their heads to determine what that can mean. We will give our own guess. What if Davis, through Blair and Hunter, should say, "We will not submit to lay down our arms, but the same results would be gained, if—upon an agreement to unite our armies, purge Mexico of intruders and vindicate the Munroe doctrine—arm armistice should be agreed upon." This might seem to one less astute than the President, a way of wooing the South into submission. And if agreed to might secure a breathing-spell to Southern armies and resources, prevent the pressure of a winter's generalized and resources, prevent the pressure of a winter's generalize and them if deemed expedient, in the continued to advocate a policy which he believed would be the greatest blessing to the America not, on, and the greatest blessing to the America not, on, and the greatest blessing to the America not, on, and the greatest blessing to the world. It was their desire that the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race should be always united in feelings of good-will. They had felt no sympathy what ever for those slanders and misrepresentations of the consul's country which had existed for some time, on sub the consul's country which had existed for some time, and had been rather popular in this country. He (Mr. Cossham) wished the Consul not to over-rate that the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race should be always united in feelings of good-will. They had felt no sympathy what ever for those slanders and misrepresentations of the consul's country which had existed for some time, and had been rather to two great ing the South into submission. And if agreed to, might secure a breathing-spell to Southern armies and resources, prevent the pressure of a winter's campaign, and then, if deemed expedient, in the spring, arms might upon some easy pretence be resumed in early summer, while Mr. Benjamin would exultingly exclaim to foreign courts, "See what Mr. Lincoln is willing to do! How empty and insincere have been his professions of friendship!" All night long spiders toil, weaving from blade to blade an ingenious web, fine and finished. In the morning the sturdy farmer starts across the fields, and with one sweep of his foot every vestige of the night's work disappears, and the spider is glad to escape into his hole to prepare for new meshes.

But enough. Some other things I propose saying of men in Washington, but must wait another time. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Brooklyn, February 13, 1865. ing carried by a large majority; and thus the speakers were prevented from being heard. There was the same sort of policy to contend against in America. They could bully, but they could not argue. After further reference to the meeting, Mr. Cossham presented the address.—Bristol Press, Jan. 27.

[Z. Eastman, Esq., the American Consul, then made

MR. LYULPH STANLEY ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

Yesterday evening, a crowded meeting of the supporters of the Freedmen's Aid Society was held in the Assembly Room of the Free-trade Hall, on Lincoln through Mr. Eastman, as the representative of the American nation in this city. He then read the address—which was embellished on vellum by T. Mathews—as follows:—

We, the officers and members of Committee of the Bristol Emancipation Society, in the name of a large number of our fellow-citizens, who, in meeting assembled, on several occasions, and invariably by a large majority of votes, have adopted resolutions in agreement with the tenor of this address, desire most cordially to express to your Excellency our congratulations on your re-election to the Presidency of the United States by the popular vote of your freedom-loving fellow-countrymen.

groes had been put by force into the army; but an army that gave freedom and dignity to the men themselves, and would win freedom for their wives and children. But how great was the proportion of negroes torn from their families to be put into the ment—a policy which, while rapilly making your country as free in fact as it has been heretofore by profession, will, for the future, identify your Administration with the liberation of the enslaved.

We believe that in issuing your Emancipation Proclamation, freeing all persons held as slaves by citizens who were in arms against the United States Government after 1863; and your corresponding recommendation to purchase, for emancipation, the slaves of loyal persons in States not in rebellion; and your signing the law excluding slavery from all the lands of the United States at present under a territorial form of Government, together with the slaves of loyal persons in States not in rebellion; and your signing the law excluding slavery from all the lands of the United States at present under a territorial form of Government, together with the anti-slavery policy marking many of your acts, you have commended your course to the approval of all true philanthropists.

Disclaiming any desire to mingle with the mere civil and political questions of the day, in which among Americans there exists a diversity of opinion, we feel that the policy of your Administration, to which we have referred, affects the great interests of humanity—by it we are reminded afreshoof the acts of our own Government in abolishing the slaver trade and slavery; and in venturing to send to you our congratulations we would express it as our conviction that such deeds, while in harmony with the highest laws of morality, tend of their own nature to draw mearer to each other the two great.

Protestant nations—leading to their alliance and coperation, and placing them in a position to inflict ence, by their united example, the civilized world. In the long struggle them in a position to inflict the conflict which may yet be continued, we see the chastisement of a great and erring people for the conflict which may yet be continued, we see the chastisement of a great and refress in the struggle, there were a great many persons in this country who were ignored that, whenever the nation shall have purged away the crime of slavery, peace and prosperity will speedly be restored.

The following names were appended to the address:—Handel Cossham, Hill House; George Thomas, Brisington; Henry Naish, Ashley Hill; Algernon A. Warren, Great George Street; Joseph Wesley Willis; Robert Nott, Portland Square; The following names were appended to the address:—Handel Cossham, Hill House; George Thomas, Brisington; Henry Naish, Ashley Hill; Algernon A. Warren, Great George Street; Joseph Wesley Willis; Robert Nott, Portland Square; The following names were appended to the conflict which as a polity of the at one stride have passed from the subservience to slavery of Buchanan's administration to the uncom-promising attitude of Wendell Phillips. But it emancipation had been slow, it had been continuous. It was rather those who had a lurking suspicion of emancipation altogether, and distrusted the compe-tency of the negro, who were apathetic as to the result of the war; and, naturally enough, those who could not see any moral principle at stake, but looked upon the struggle as a mere fight of gladiators and prizefighters, could not help being carried away by the bravery shown on the weaker side. If these by the bravery shown on the weaker side. If these persons really felt how unfounded was the idea of negro unfitness for freedom, they would shrink from the advocacy of a cause which rested upon human slavery. No man, whether white or black, could show either energy, industry, self-respect, or any other manly virtue while he was enslaved. (Ap-

plause.)

The present Lord Derby, when he was secretary for the colonies, in advocating the cause of emancipation in the West Indies, said, when speaking of the planters, "Those gentlemen make this great and palpable mistake—that they attribute to the physical character of the negro those faults which are the necessary results of the moral condition of the slave." (Applause.) The trath was too often forgotten in the present day, and it was well to be reminded of it in the words of one who would not be suspected of partiality on this particular question. Men talked of the brutality, licentiousness, and indolence of the negro; but every such proof only made him (Mr. Stanley) the more anxious to stop the great cause of all these moral diseases. (Applause.) The success of the South would be the success of a social system based on the most cruel injustice, and therefore he most earnestly hoped the success of a social system based on the most cruelinjustice, and therefore he most earnestly hoped the
South might be subjugated, and be saved in their
own despite from the triumph they had sought, but
which must at length have brought round their utter destruction. (Loud applause.) On the other
hand, let not the mistake be made of exaggerating
the contrast in case the North should succeed. In
all revolutions we should strike a balance between
the good and evil, and take the side which would be
best in the long run for humanity. But there would the good and evil, and take the side which would be best in the long run for humanity. But there would always be a great deal of evil mixed with the good, and there might be much good mixed with the evil. There had rarely been a cause so absolutely bad as that for which the South took up arms. (Loud applause.) Yet there had been much heroism and self-devotion on the part of the men of the South. The motives of the North were more mixed than those of the South, but yet the cause of the North was a noble one. But the greatness of a cause did not necessarily ennoble the men in whose keeping it was entrusted.—Manchester Examiner, Feb. 11. It is estimated that the capture of Charleston and Fort Anderson, together with the certain capture of Mobile before two week more, will liberate at least twenty-five thousand men from the navy, who can be organized into corps for offensive operations on land.

Some felt indignant with the North because

LETTER FROM JOHN G. WHITTIER UPON (Laughter.) These people were dreadfully shocked when President Lincoln brought out his emancipation proclamation, because they said he was going to let loose a horde of savages upon the country without any preparation. He (Mr. Stanley,) so far from undervaluing the importance of some training or preparation, should be very glad if it were possible to see everything done to bridge over the passage from slavery to freedom. But it must be preparation of the right sort. (Applause.) As a transparation of the right sort. (Applause.) As a transparation of processing communication from Mr. Waterston introduced the letter with the words of Dr. Channing, who said of Mr. EDWARD EVERETT.

At the late special meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society commemorative of Edward Everett, the Rev. R. S. Waterston read the following interesting communication from Mr. Whittier, who, only a few weeks previous, had been associated as colleague with Mr. Everett in the Electoral College of this State. Mr. Waterston introduced the letter with the words of Dr. Channing, who said of Mr. Whittier more than a quarter of a century ago, "His poetry bursts from the soul with the fire and energy of an ancient prophet, and his noble simplicity of character is the delight of all who know him." sage from slavery to freedom. But it must be pre-paration of the right sort. (Applause.) As a tran-sitional measure there was a great deal of wisdom and true philanthropy in some of General Banka's measures for the organization of labor in Louisiana, notwithstanding what some said. The employment of negroes as soldiers in the Northern army, at

of character is the delight of all who know him."

of negroes as soldiers in the Northern army, at which these "gradual emancipationists" were so shocked, would be a great means of fitting them for the duties of freedmen. But it was argued that when we freed our negroes in the West Indies, we introduced a system of apprenticeship, and that President Lincoln should have adopted a similar plan. He (Mr. Stanley) objected entirely to any such proposal. (Applause.) The apprenticeship referred to was not in the interests of the blacks at all; it was really a prolongation of slavery, and a mere sop to the masters in addition to the £20,000,000 they received. All sort of apprenticeship in such cases were utterly wrong and bad. The only way for a man to learn to be free was to be free (applause); otherwise one might as well teach a man to swim by not telling him to go into the water. (Laughter.) The sort of gradualism he desired was in the shape of schools, teachers, aid such as that given by the Freedmen's Aid Society, agricultural implements, and facilities to procure land and books. (Applause.) He had no sympathy whatever with that gradual emancipation which clung lovingly to the shadow of slavery while the substance was passing away. (Applause.) There might be suffering amongst the negroes at first, just as children had many falls before they could walk. Things must be taken as they were, and whatever was done, it must be remembered, had to be done in a time of war. The Americans neglected the question of slavery intimate acquaintance with him, have done and will do justice to his learning, elequence, veried gulture. ing away. (Applause.) There might be suffering amongst the negroes at first, just as children had many falls before they could walk. Things must be taken as they were, and whatever was done, it must be remembered, had to be done in a time of war. The Americans neglected the question of slavery when they might have dealt with it, and now they had to settle it, not as they liked, perhaps, but as they must. It would be false to deny that there had been much suffering among the freed negroes, and in the early part of the war suffering was caused by the unremoved prejudices of some of the Northern officers—a kind of prejudice which was still too strong in the free States, but which was the result of the old slave domination. But these sufferings, which it was the aim of the Society to alleviate, were as nothing compared to the slavery from which the negoes had escaped. The whole generation of state in the wilderness; but what Jew would count the sufferings of the generation that died against the freedom of the whole race? These suf-

perished in the wilderness; but what Jew would count the sufferings of the generation that died against the freedom of the whole race? These sufferings of the negroes now were brought into one focus, and could be plainly seen, even had they not been magnified for party purposes. But no one saw the anguish of these four millions of negroes, or heard their cry when, year by year, in every solitary plantation, in the rice swamps of South Carolina, or on the sugar plantations of Louisiana, they toiled on without any hope of release but death.

Some felt indiguant with the North because ne-

In that brief period, crowded as it is with a whole In that orier period, crowded as it is with a whole life-work of consecration to the union, freedom and glory of his country, he not only commanded respect and reverence, but concentrated upon himself in a most remarkable degree the love of all loyal and generous hearts. We have seen, in these years of trial, very great sacrifices offered upon the altar of trial, very great sacrifices offered upon the altar of contraction wealth case, home-love, life itself. But and children. But they great sucrifices offered upon the altar of patriotism, compared with the annual partings which took place in Kentucky and Virginia, when the slaveholder collected his batch of negroes for the year's venture, and started with his cargo to Louisian or Mississippi? (Applause.) This trade in human beings was so notorious, that Macaulay, in the House of Commons, compared it to the trade of pigs from Ireland, or coals from Newcastle.

Some men were so enthusiastic for abolition that they reproached the North with being too slow. No doubt there had been some wavering in the North, but they would have been superhuman if they could at one stride have passed from the subservience to slavery of Buchanan's administration to the uncompromising attitude of Wendell Phillips. But if

yond the reach of our poor human praise, let us reverently trust that he has received that higher plaudit: 'Well done, thou good and faithful serwhen I last met him, as my colleague in the

Electoral College of Massachusetts, his look of health and vigor seemed to promise us many years of his wisdom and usefulness. On greeting him I felt im-pelled to express my admiration and grateful appre-ciation of his patriotic labors, and I shall never for-

ciation of his patriotic labors, and I shall never forget how readily and gracefully he turned attention from himself to the great cause in which we had a common interest, and expressed his thankfulness that he had still a country to serve.

To keep green the memory of such a man is at once a privilege and a duty. That stainless life of seventy years is a priceless legacy. His hands were pure. The shadow of suspicion never fell on him. If he erred in his opinions (and that he did so, he had the Christian grace and courage to own), no selfish interest weighed in the scale of his judgment against truth.

truth.

As our thoughts follow him to his last restingplace, we are sadly reminded of his own touching
lines, written many years ago at Florence. The
name he has left behind is none the less 'pure' that
instead of being 'humble' as he then anticipated, it
is on the lips of grateful millions, and wtitten ineffacably on the record of his country's trial and tri-

Yet not for me when I shall fall asleep
Shall Santa Croce's tamps their vigils keep.
Beyond the main, in Auburn's quiet shade,
With those I loved and love my couch be made;
Spring's pendent branches o'er the hillock wave,
And morning's dewdrops glisten on my grave,
And Heaven's great arch shall rise above my bed
When Santa Croce's crumbles on her dead—
Unknown to erring or to suffe ing fame,
So I may leave a pure though humble name.'

Congratulating the society on the prospect of the speedy consummation of the great objects of our associate's labors—the peace and permanent union of our country—
I am, very truly, thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The Wilmington correspondent of the New York Herald says a large number of Union prisoners were relieved by the capture of the place. They were confined in Camp Lamb, about one mile from the city. Their treatment was of the most brutal character, and for three days preceding the evacuation, they had not received a mouthful to cat. The citizens had endeavored to feed them, but the food was taken away by the officer in charge. They presented a most sickening spectacle, many of them having been rendered idiotic, and forgotten their own names.

LETTERS FROM "CARLETON."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 13, 1865.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

Society in the South, and especially in this city, has undergone and is still undergoing a great change. I have had an opportunity to observe it in all its phases. The extremes were wide apart before the war, they were very widely separated the night before Sherman marched into the city, but the next morning there was a convulsion, a disruption, a breaking up of the crust, an upheaval, and also a shaking down, which has had no parallel during the war. The tread of that army of the West as it marched into the city with drums beating and banners waving, singing of John Brown's body, produced an earthquake which sent aristocratic pride, privilege and power, reeling into the dust. Old houses, with foundations laid deep and strong in the past centuries, fortified by wealth, name and influence, went down in an instant. At the same moment there was an upheaval from beneath which has produced a common level to all. A change of the poles of the earth would scarcely produce a greater convulsion in the physical world than that brought about in the social condition of the people of this city.

On the pight hefore Sherman entered the place

of this city.
On the night before Sherman entered the place there were hundreds of citizens who could enumerate their wealth by hundreds of thousands of dollars, who at sunrise the next morning were not worth a dime. Their property was all in cotton, negroes, houses, land, Confederate bonds and cur-

negroes, houses, land, Confederate Donus and carrency, railroad and bank stocks.

Their cotton was seized by the Government; their lands have been given to the negroes; their negroes are free; their houses are occupied by the Government; their Confedrate bonds are waste patholic railroads are torn up; their banks are

Government: their Confedrate bonds are waste paper; their railroads are torn up; their banks are gone out of existence.

The time may come, undoubtedly will, when something will be realized; but at present they are absolutely penniless. But it is not in wealth alone that they feel the convulsion. The greatest shock of all has come in the loss of privilege and power, which never can be regained. It is this which cuts decreast and sorest. deepest and sorest.
"I never will live in a city where I have got to

"I never will live in a city where I have get to mix with free niggers," said one of the former wealthy sons of the city.

"Very well, you can go out of it, I suppose," was all the comfort he received in a reply.

"It is hard to have to lay our loved ones in the grave—to have them fall by thousands on the battle-field—to be stripped of everything; but the hardest of all is nigger equality, and I won't submit to it," was the remark of a lady who was intensely bitter in her feelings towards the North.

"What will you do?" I asked.

"Leave the country—go to Canada, or Europe.

"What will you do?" I asked.

"Leave the country—go to Canada, or Europe, or Cuba," was the reply, accompanied with tears.

The people are not able to see yet that society always has made itself into classes. Free society is not totally democratic, nor can it be. There always has been, probably always will be aristocracy of intellect, or wealth or blood. Men can and do select their associates. So long as the negro of intellect, or wealth or blood. Men can and do select their associates. So long as the negro was compelled to enter their parlor as a servant, it was well, but freedom implies the possibility of his living there not as a servant, but as an equal by the laws and customs of society; that is intolerable. The rich rebels of Savannah, those who were rich, see this living now not how they shall recair their are thinking now not how they shall repair their shattered fortunes here—how adapt themselves to the new order of things, but are looking forward to the time when they can leave the city, shaking off the dust of their feet against the Yankees who are swarming in, and especially against the negro, and seek a home in other lands. There are some men of wealth not to be included in this assertion, men who will adapt themselves to the new order of

down in the humble homes of the negroes, and the equally mean houses of the poor whites, and have endeavored to ascertain the feeling of all. The poor whites here, as everywhere in the South, are inert and lifeless. Nothing stirs their ambition. They hover under the sunny sides of the buildings, visiting the city supply-stand, to receive the contributions sent from New York and Boston. The war has taken out the best blood of that class. The bone and muscle of this element in society is decaying beneath the soil of Virginia, and what is left is the dregs of society. It never has been a controldown in the humble homes of the negroes, and the

bone and muscle of this element in society is decaying beneath the soil of Virginia, and what is left is the dregs of society. It never has been a controlling power, but has always been controlled by the aristocratic class, now deprived of its ancient power, and thinking not how to regain it, but how to get out of the way of the colored man.

In a former letter I gave an account of a meeting held last week which was addressed by General Saxton, who has charge of the colonization of the islands under the order of Gen. Sherman. That order was written by the Secretary of War, or if not written by him, was read by him while he was here, and before it was issued. It is, therefore, a government measure, and not emanating from Gen. Sherman. A New York paper attacks it editorially because it prohibits white men from dwelling on the islands. This pohibition was not designed to perpetuate caste, but to protect negroes from the rapacity of unprincipled men.

This brings me to speak of the real bone and muscle of the South and of its rising brain power.

Last Friday, a party with Rev. Mr. Houston, pastor of the Third African Baptist Church, went down to Skidaway Island to select their future homes. Mr. Houston has always been a slave. He is now forty-one years old. In his early years he was a nurse in the marine hospital. He had an earnest desire to learn to read, and by his kind attention to the sailors was able to do so.

He bird his time a wing Lis master fifty dollars

was a nurse in the marine hospital. He had an earnest desire to learn to read, and by his kind attention to the sailors was able to do so.

He hired his time, paying Lis master fifty dollars a month, and established himself as a butcher. He went to Augusta and Macon, and all over eastern Georgia, purchasing cattle, but employing all his spare hours learning to read, studying the Bible and theology. He was ordained to preach by the Baptist Association of white ministers three 'years ago. He and his fellow-colonists selected their lots, laid out a village, numbered the lots, put the numbers into a hat, and drew them out. It was Plymouth colony repeating itself. They agreed that if any others came to join them they should have equal privileges. So blooms the May-flower on the islands of the South Atlantic coast.

"We shall build our cabins, and organize our town government for the maintenance of order and the settlement of all difficulties," said Mr. Houston. He has four hundred hides, his own property. "I want to turn them into money, and purchase a portable saw-mill to cut out lumber for our houses."

In one day, five thousand acres were assigned to the colonists who were assigned to

In one day, five thousand acres were assigned to the colonists, who were eager to till them. A large party went down this morning with what provisions they could carry. They go out to commence life as citizens. I have no doubt of their success, provided they are not hindered by arbitrary authority stirred up by old prejudices and hate.

TRASTED.

e chair of the promised, in his as promised, in his approximate, those may subject. It is a "running his seessors, or act, purpose, a bold, a fanatic spirit,—emancipation.

I, the ablest and Where he has chere he has chere he has chere he has chere he in those he unhoritately and fear-who could additionally cut off all timidity or impressing, warnest-nevery departs he is, he has untiring as an unscrupulous political views, political views,

Abroad, and at

THE SAVANthis city, gives ling existing in ploring the false nah, which have ues as follows:

etwenty respectance really for the yof the people yof the people yof the people yof the people you have the first y night, and he as much in the riotic resolutions full. These men military authorisis two months, a were here, they few of the mid-tood from their perished with cold from their perished with and tollow its just as much for the Episcopal min-

THE GEORGIA ars in the Boston

uld not stand such

to correct a state-Anti-Slavery Con-mection with the state of Georgia by is reported to have lished a guard at a ished a guard at a passing, and gave allowed to cross; bridge was taken rof some thousands, k, at the mercy of owing close in the at I know to be ut-General Sherman's facts, as related enth Army corps, Davis.

Davis. way from the scene deprecented it. It he pursued in his il through the State ips to the contrary, reliverer. Soon on him, requesting ice. He received ge each by the hand, lid be treated, in all things of the city; bitants of the city; ervant be was, had army should protect

milar to the above, milar to the above, we in regard to the licient. It is to the the reputation of a and not be damaged tho, if sincere in his megroes, should be this great military and the lift a military of Ill. Infantry, ral, Staff of Major-

d a lecture before day evening, upon "His views were

revolted States mest and the Constitution.

Union and Constitution.

Union and Constitution.

The constitution of all implied a certaining and infreedom. Let them non now, bound to than an abstraction, capable of carrying comment, a Union overnment, a Union of the constitution of carrying comments, versed at government, a Union of the constitution of carrying comments, which is a comment of the constitution of carrying continents, versed at government, a which is a constitution of carrying continents, versed at government, a which is a constitution of carrying continents, versed at government, a which is a constitution of carrying continents of carrying continents of carrying continents of the last forther of the last four technical complish that."

to their land—what assurance they could have that it would be theirs, after they had improved it. Their questions were plain, straight-forward, and showed a shrewdness which I had not looked for. Rev. Mr. French said: "I heard a white man

ridicule the project, who said one white rebel go-ing among you will come down five of you. Is that "Let him try it!" "We'll fight!" were the responses.

A tall middle-aged man, black as anthracite coal,

rose and said, calmly, deliberately, but with a tone of voice which revealed determination not to be trifled They may talk about one white man scaring five

"They may take about one white man scaring aver of slavery which has cowed us, but that power is gone. They can't scare us now!"

Mr. French said that the freedmen at Beaufort, alough not so intelligent as they were, had become dependent in thought and feeling upon the subject

of their personal freedom.
"What would you do if your old master should come to take you into slavery again ?" an old woman who was hocing her cotton. "I would hoe him down, sir! That is what I would do."

There were intelligent men in the audience-men who have hired their time, paying fifty dollars a month to their masters, supporting themselves and their families. It is idle talk to say that they will not take care of themselves. They are the bone and muscle of the South, and they have already shown that they have no mean brain power. "The negroes of Tennessee have shown a greater capacity than the poor whites to rise above the chaos of th remark of an officer who holds a high pos tion in Gen. Sherman's military family, and w had great opportunity to make observations. In this same old slave market, where the iron gratings are still standing in the windows, are hundreds of colored children, learning the rudiments of language, taught by teachers of their own color.

ught by teachers of their own color. Sitting on the auctioneer's platform, where the silings of despair have rent the air, I listened to wailings of despair have rent the air, I listened to recitations as correctly given as by children of their own years in the graded schools of Boston. They sang the songs of liberty with a sweetness such as I never heard from an Anglo-Saxon choir of youthful voices. Yesterday those hundreds of dark vis-aged men, led by Lieut. Ketchum, rolled out in grand chorus the song sung by the colored soldiers around their camp fires, and on the march into battle at

"We will fight for Liberty." closing with Old Hundred, not sung by a half-dozen,

ut by every person present. Such is a brief review of the original elements o society in Savannah. Another element is here—the restless, energetic Yankee. Stores are multiplying, but they are kept by men from Boston and New York, who have not come for a day or a week, but who intend to make Savannah their future home; who will be its citizens, who intend to build the city

Great has been the convulsion. The lofty and the proud have been shaken down, and the poor and the lowly shaken up. There is the beginning of a new proud have been shaken down, and the poor and the lowly shaken up. There is the beginning of a new order of things. Great hardships, trials, sufferings and struggles are before all classes—before the colonists who go upon the islands to begin life, with nothing but their hands—before the poor whites who have been ground down by a moneyed and privileged class—and before that class, deprived of its power— reduced to poverty—humbled in spirit—defeated in its plans—and couand conscious in some degree that its ret-deserved. Some persons demand our sympathy, others need our contributions, and there who should receive only strict, inflexible mpartial justice.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23, 1865. To the Edilor of The Boston Journal:

I have passed three days in this city, conversing freely with all classes of people to obtain accurate information. I have already given an account of the evacuation and occupation of the place, the conduct of the colored soldiers, also an account of the visit to Sumter. In this letter I shall endeavor to give a picture of Charleston as it was, and also as it is. ADLESTON AS IT WAS

Four years ago, Charleston was rich, powerful, aristocratic, arrogant and dictatorial. She was the proudest city in the world. She was the great coton mart of the South Atlantic States. lines of steamers to Boston and New York. Her wharves were piled with bales of cotton and tierces of rice, to be sent outward to Europe and the North, or with goods from the warehouses and manufactories of New England and Great Britain. With the network of railroads in the interior, she had become to great commercial centre. She had a dozen sto Next to New Orleans, she was the mos populous city in the South, having by the census of 1860 forty-eight thousand inhabitants. Her banks, insurance offices and moneyed institutions were a stable as those of State or Wall street.

She was powerful in her ideas of political econ She was the exponent of the doctrine of State Rights. She was conscious of her influence. She aspired to be the commercial emporium of the South e proclaimed cotton king—not of America, but he world, and in her pride and arrogance believed that all kings, emperors and nations would be com-pelled to do her homage. In her ambition to rule, she became callous to the claims of justice and of human rights, and brought herself to believe that

right was wrong, and thought herself to believe that right was wrong, and that wrong was right. She called the people of South Carolina into council. The Charleston Mercury—the able but wicked advocate of secession—threw out from its windows this motto: "One voice and millions of strong arms to uphold the honor of South Carolina Not the honor of the nation or of the people, but of South Carolina—the Mephistopheles of the Confederacy, the seducer of States. With soft and honeyed words, and with well-timed flattery she detached State after State from the Union.

In the address of the South Carolina Conventio hich lies before us, are these words to the slaveholding States:

"Whilst constituting a portion of the United States it has been your statesmanship which has guided it in its mighty strides to power and expansion. In the field and in the cabinet, you have led the way to re-nown and grandeur."

The ministers of her churches were first and fore most in helping on the rebellion. Church and State, minister and statesman, merchant and planter—all, from high to low, brought themselves to believe that their influence was world-wide, through King Cotton their influence was world-wide, through and his Prime Minister, African Slavery. Hence and arrogance, the dictatoria the self-confidence and arrogance, the dictatoria attitude, the fierceness, intolerance, hate and madness which has its only prototype in the rebellion of the devil and his angels against beneficent goodness.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE CITY. The shells were fired at a great elevation, and were therefore plunging shots—striking a house on the roof, and passing down from the attic to the chambers, lower stories, ground floor and basement Some exploded in the attics, some in the cellars some in the chambers, others in the walls. The effect has been a complete riddling of the houses. Brick walls have been blown into millions of frag-Brick walls have been blown into millions of frag-ments, roofs have been torn to pieces—rafters, beams, braces, scantlings have been broken and splintered into jack-straws. Churches, botels, stores, dwellings, public buildings, all have been shattered. There are great holes in the ground where cart-loads of "arth have been excavated in a twinkling. To present a lively picture of the place, I must incorporate personal adventures into my account.

SILMORE'S TOWN.

The lower half of the city is called Gilmore's town

chimney, and exploding within, dumping several cart-loads of brickbats, mortar and soof into the editorial room, smashing all the windows, splintering the doors. It was the room where secession had its incubation. The leading rebellious spirits once set there in their arm-chairs and enthroned King Cotton, and demanded homage to his majesty from all nations.

The first description of the control of the contro The first shell sent the Mercury up town to a safer locality; but when Sherman began his march into the interior, the Mercury fled into the country to Cheraw, it is said, right into Sherman's line of ad-

vance! If so, Amen!

The Courier office, in Bay street, had not escaped damage. A shell entered through the roof, went tearing down through the floors, ripping up the boards, breaking the timbers, jarring the plaster from the walls, exploding in the second story, rattling all the tiles from the roof, bursting out the windows, smashing the imposing stone, opening the whole building to the sunlight. Another shell had dashed building to the sunlight. Another shell had dashed the sidewalk to pieces, and blown a passage into the cellar, wide enough to admit a six-horse wagon. Near the Courier office were the Union Bank and Charleston Bank. They were costly buildings, fitted up with marble mantels, floors of terra cotta fitted up with marble mantels, floors of terra cotta tiles, counters elaborate in carved work, and with gorgeous frescoing on the walls. There, five years ago, the merchants of the city, the planters of the country, the slave traders, assembled on exchange, talked treason, and indulged in extravagant day dreams of the future glory of Charleston. The rooms are silent now. The oaken doors splintered, the frescoing washed from the walls by the rains which drip from the shattered roof, the desks are kindling wood, the highly wrought cornice-work has dropped from the ceiling to the ground.

work has dropped from the ceiling to the ground the tiles are plowed up, the marble mantels shivered, the beautiful plate-glass of the windows lies in a million fragments upon the floor. In short, the banks have broke! They helped on the rebellion—contributed of their funds to inaugurate it, and invested largely in the State stock to place the State on a war footing. By a document which has fallen into my hands, and which lies before me, I notice that the three banks already named held on January 6, 1865, six hundred and ten thousand dollars' worth of the seven per cent. State stock, issued under the act of December, 1861. They would sell it dog

cheap ngw.

Passing from the banks to the hotel, I found a like scene of destruction. The door of the Mills house was open. The windows had lost their glazing, and were boarded up. Sixteen shots have struck the up. Sixteen shots ha building. The rooms where secession had been ram-pant in the beginning, where bottles of wine had been drunk over the fall of Sumter, echoed only to our footstep. The Charleston hotel has several great holes in the walls.

The churches have not escaped. St. Michael's, the oldest of all, has been repeatedly struck. The pave-ment is thick with broken glass which has been rat-tled from the windows by the explosions of the shells. All the churches in the lower portion of the city are wrecks. The preachers were early imbued with the spirit of revolt. Episcopalian, Presbyterian and aptist—all preached secession.

Rev. Dr. Porter was paster of the Church of the

Holy Communion. He was especially bitter against the Yankees. He called upon his people to fight to the bitter end, till the streets ran with blood—to perish in the last ditch. But he left Charleston very suddenly last week, going to Cheraw, probably in search of it. Perhaps he will find it, for Sherman is in that vicinity. He turned over his house to the care of an English lady where we obtained lodgings. In the morning, I found the old negro cook very jubilant at something. She was dancing in great glee, laughing, holding her sides, and making ex-

"O, massa; I'se tickled to tink dat Massa Dr.
Porter, who said dat no Yankee eber would set his foot in dis yere city, had to cut for his life, and dat a Yankee slept in his bed last night! Bless de Lord for dat!"

The old woman went off into another fit of ecstacy. Warehouses, stores, dwellings, alike are shaken to pieces. The family residences overlooking the bay or battery, as it is called, are windowless, some God! To think that we should ever come to even without doors. The elaborate centre pieces of stucco work in the drawing-rooms have crumbled; the marbles are defaced; bedrooms are filled with more," was the reply of my friend. bricks; the white marble steps and mahogany balus-ters are shattered; owls and bats can build their nests in the coming spring-time undisturbed in the desolate mansions; the esplanade of the battery, the pleasure ground of the Charlestonians, their delight and pride, is dug into defensive trenches; there is a breastwork in King street. There are masked batteries along the shore, which show that the determination was force for holding the gits, even if the mination was fierce for holding the city, even if the

iron clads had succeeded in passing Moultrie.

In 1861, the heart of the city was burned out by Ashley rivers. Since then there has been no sound of saw or hammer, except in the ship-yards where Those, like they too were burned.

It is an indescribable scene of desolation and ruin, of roofless, doorless, windowless houses, crumbling walls, upheaved pavements and grass-grown streets walls, upheaved pavements and grass-grown streets—silent to all sounds of business, and voiceless only to the woe-begone, poverty-stricken, haggard people, who wander up and down, amid the ruins, looking to a jubilant past, a disappointed present, and a hopeless future. They are in rags, and their boots are It was their intention to destroy the city, and the out at the toes, their shoes down at the buel. There is no longer a manifestation of arrogance, lordly the guns of the iron-clads were double-shotted, and

They touched their hats to me, and spoke respectfully. They were reticent except when questioned. One they asked questions of Yankees. "What is scarcely make good the property destroyed. The your occupation? What brought you to the South? city is a ruin. The tall rank weeds of last year's

He made no reply-did not even look daggers. per, and have not even succeeded in making any one threaten me by word, look or gesture. William Lloyd Garrison or Wendell Phillips or Henry Ward found the blood of prophets and of the saints."

Beecher can speak their minds in the open air,

As that great Babylon shall fall, so has Charlest Beecher can speak their minds in the open air, upon the parade in front of the citadel, without fear molestation, and with a certainty of hearty cheers from one portion of their audience. The bayonets of a thousand colored soldiers are flashing in the sunlight, and there are other thousands who have suddenly felt the shackles drop from their limbs, who are righteous are His judgments; for He bath judged

There are a few Union men in the city, mostly servants at her hands!" Germans. I have seen a list of their names. Some of them have been true and staunch friends to our officers and soldiers who have been prisoners in the THE TERRITORIES ON THE AMENDMENT. city; but so terrible has been this tyranny, so sharpthat these men are shy and cautious. talk softly, and look behind the doors to see if there tank sortly, and look bening the goors to see if there is not a listener. Not so the colored people. They dance and shout and sing, and bless the Lord in open day. They are the true Union people of Charleston. I shall say much more about them in seather letters. another letter.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

The hardest thing to the Charlestonians is the presence of negro soldiers. They are the provost guard of the city, with their headquarters in the citadel. Whoever desires protection papers or pass-es, whoever has business with the Marshal or the General commanding the city, rich or poor, high-born or low born, white or black, man or woman, must meet a colored sentinel face to face, and obtain from a colored sergeant permission to enter the gate. They were the first in the city, and it is their privilege to guard it, their duty to maintain law order.

It gave me great satisfaction to see a major in rebel uniform marched off to the guard-house by these colored soldiers. It was galling to his pride; he marched with downcast eyes and a sorry countenance. It gave me pleasure also to see the citizens and women of the city who came to obtain protection from the General wait at the gate, obedient to the off America. He said although the war was necessary, we till the stars would appear again upon the America.

kees. "How do the Yankees behave?" I asked.

"O, they behave well enough, but the nig troops are dreadful sassy." (She spells nigger w "They have not insulted you, I hope."

"O, no, they haven't insulted me, but they have other folks. They don't turn out when we meet

them; they smoke cigars, and they go right up to a gentleman, and ask him for a light."

"Dear me, that is very bad, but we shall have to put up with it," I said. suppose so," was the reply of the lady, who I

think, never mistrusted that she was talking to one of the terrible vandal horde of Yankees.

The citadel in which Gen. Schimmeltennig has his headquarters was originally a totacco inspection office, but when South Carolina began to set up a setting life to the setting in 1830, she made it a citadel. nationality for herself in 1830, she made it a citadel and established a military school therein, which has been kept as such to the present time. There the proud old State fanned the flame which is now con ming her.

POPULATION AND MEANS OF LIVING.

In 1860 the population of the city was 48,409—26,969 whites, 17,655 slaves and 3785 free colored. The first flight from the city was in Dec. 1861, when Port Royal fell into our hands; but when it was The first flight from the city was in Dec. 1861, when Port Royal fell into our hands; but when it was found that the opportunity afforded at that time for an advance upon the city was not improved, most of those who had moved away returned. The attack of Du Pont upon Sumter sent them flying once more; but not till the messengers of the "Marsh Angels" dropped among them did the inhabitants think seriously of leaving. Some went to Augusta, others to Columbia, and others to Cheraw. Many wealthy more bought, homes in the country. The wealthy men bought homes in the country.
upper part of the city was crowded. Men of v who had lived in princely style, were compelled to put up with a single room. The fire of 1861 made thousands homeless. Desolation has been coming on apace. The city has grown old rapidly within the last twelve months, and is now the completest ruin on the continent. I indee that there are from en to fifteen thousand people still remaining in the city, two thirds of whom are colored.

There is a large amount of rice in the city. Cattle langer of starvation. The poor people are greatly n want, but they will receive rations from the ci for that purpose. Three citizens have been appointed to distribute it, one of whom is Gov. . "cen. I hear various opinions as to his Unionism out this much is certain, he has taken no part in public

offairs since the beginning of the rebellion.

There is some gold and silver in the city. There have been two classes of speculators in the South have invested in gold. There are very few, howare very poor. When gathered in a crowd, it is grand rag-pickers' fair. THE CHANGE.

Neither the white nor the colored people compr nd the change which has taken place in their for tunes. The whites forget that they are no longer slave drivers. Passing down Rutledge street of morning, I saw a crowd around the door of a buildin A friend who was there in advance of me said that he heard an outcry, looked in, and found a white man whipping a colored woman. Her outcries brought a whipping a colored woman. d sergeant of the provost guard and a squad of men, who quietly entered, marched the woman away told her to go where she pleased, and informed th white women were passing at that time. "On God! To think that we should ever come to this! was the exclamation of one. "Yes, madam, you have come to it, and will have to come to a good deal

PROPERTY CAPTURED. The military property captured in the forts is mensely large, consisting of cannon and ammunition The cannon were all spiked, but the spikes can b removed without difficulty. The number of gun captured is reported at four hundred and seventy captured is reported at four hundred and seventy. Five locomotives and several cars were left in the city. The locomotives are much worn, but can be made serviceable. There is considerable resin and turpentine, and a few small lots of cotton—that is all. ulators and traders may stay at home. Th Speculators and traders may stay at home. The military policy, I think, for the present, will be to let Charleston alone. "All we ask is to be let alone," was their cry. The time has come to heed it. Let the gunboats protect the harbor, let the colored troops protect the town, let the school-houses be thrown open to the colored children, let the city re-main a closed port till the last rebel has laid down

his arms and sued for peace. THE GAME.

The game which the rebels have played is about over. It has been characterized by lying, and by a barbarism which in the future will astound the world insolence and conscious superiority over the Yankees on the part of the whites.

Turned upon the city purposely, and that the shells on the part of the whites. on the part of the whites.

I cannot well analyze the feelings of the people.

In the beginning, the rebels gave themselves over to So they talked to Col. Woodford in 1860, of whom more in another letter. So they talked to many other men.

The discrete you get out of this in goreeze in the very heart of that exp which are ago, was so proud and lofty in spirit. Lean and hungry dogs skulk amid the tenantless houses. Cats which once purred by pleasant firesides run from their old haunts at our approach. The rats We are here, and we have come to stay, I am a have deserted the wharves, and moved up town. Yankee and an abolitionist," I said to a citizen. buzzards which once picked up the garbage of the It streets have disappeared. is the most completely subjugated community I ever rook cawed to us, perched on the vane of the Court saw. There is mortification, disappointment, hopelessness in their countenances. I have given utterhouses. Such is the lower half of Charleston to-day. ance to my most radical sentiments to try their tem- Like the Babylon of Revelation, "her merchant were the great men of the earth; for by their sor liam | ceries were all nations deceived.

fallen. As the seer beheld the apocalyptic vision, and heard a great voice of much heard a great voice of much people in heaven, from millions of men on earth there is now the psa are ready to shoulder a musket and fight for the Union. the great whore, which did corrupt the earth with her fornication, and hath avenged the blood of His CARLETON.

> Mr. Bennett, of Colorado, asked the unanimous consent of the House of Representatives, a few days since, to spread the following paper upon the Journal of that body :-

House of Representatives, 1

Washington, Feb. 1, 1855. §
Representing Territories which must soon become
States, as Delegates deprived of the inestimable privilege of voting in this House, and feeling a deep interest in the proposition to amend the Federal Consitution, forever prohibiting slavery within the jurisdiction of the United States, demanded alike by the exigencies of the times and the voices of the loyal people, and by our efforts in the field to suppress a rebellion inaugurated and sustained for the purpose rebellion inaugurated and sustained for the of perpetuating slavery, we cannot do less th

that the measure meets our unqualified approba H. H. BENNET, Colorado. S. G. DAILY, Nebraska. CHARLES D. FOSTON, Arizona.

hy the inhabitants. It have made a thorough exploration of Gilmore's town, also of that part of the city still inhabited.

We visited the old office of the Mercury, in Broad street. A messenger sent by the "Marsh Angel" had preceded us, entering the roof, passing into the They are the lions of the hour. When off duty, our future when all mankind would be free.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865.

WHILE I REMAIN IN MY POSITION, I SHALL NOT ATTEMPT TO Scribed as "peasures utrached to the soil;" thus designerated of modify the Enancipation Proclamation, nated because either from ancient laws or from custom NOR SHALL I RETURN TO SLAVERY ANY PERSON WHO IS FREE they have been hereditarily subjected to the authority BY THE TERMS OF THAT PROCLAMATION, OR BY ANY OF THE ACTS OF CONGRESS. If the PEOPLE SHOULD, BY WHATEVER MODE OR MEANS, MAKE IT AN EXECUTIVE DUTY TO RE-ENSLAVE SUCH PERSONS, ANOTHER, AND NOT I, MUST BE and very imperfectly defined by the law which has been and very imperfectly defined by the law which has been and very imperfectly defined by the law which has been and very imperfectly defined by the law which has been and very imperfectly defined by the law which has been and very imperfectly defined by the law which has been areas where the proprietors are the proprietors and very imperfectly defined by the law which has been areas where the proprietors are the proprietors. THE INSTRUMENT TO PERFORM IT.

for the contrite spirit and reverent recognition of the chastising hand of Divine Providence for our great master. The same idea is embodied in the representanational sin of slavery. It will inspire fresh confi-

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

ing it in the present struggle :-Fellow-Countrymen:

Fellow-Countrymen:
At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expirations where the course of the cou ed address than there was at the brist. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursuedseemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations
have constantly been called forth on every point and
phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little
that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly
depends, is as well known to the public as to myself;
and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all.

feeling as to the duty and necessity of utterly abolish-

g to all. Withhigh hope for the future, no prediction in re-

Withhigh hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this, four years ago, all thoughts were anxiquely directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avoid it.

While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war, seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored

the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but located in the Southern part of it. These slaves contributed a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict night cease, or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces. But let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayer of both should not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has Ilis own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come, but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of these offences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which having continued through His ampointed time. He now wills providence of God, must needs come, but which, in the continued through His appointed time. He now wills o remove, and that He gives to both North and South his terrible war as the wording to the continued to t this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom offence came, shall we discern there is any depart

from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away.

Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth Tet, it God with that it continue unitial interestable piled by the bondmen in 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword—as was said inree thousand years ago, so still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true

of righteous altogether.
With malice toward none, with charity for all, with With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

GENERAL SAXTON. At the late annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in this city. a "coward and scoundrel," and by other opprobrious than slaveholders, or that the race of serfs is superior epithets; and all the benevolent efforts made, in the vicinity of Port Royal, for the relief and elevation of tions and customs, as well as of the principle upon the freedmen, were scouted in the same spirit of detraction. We felt very reluctant to publish such wholesale condemnation: but it constituted a part of the official report of the proceedings, and we let it stand; satisfied, of course, that it would injuriously affect only the one who uttered it.

In the Liberator of the 24th ult. we published an excellent letter from Gilbert Pillsbury, Esq., (brother of Parker,) at Hilton Head, in vindication of General Saxton, and in rebuke of his assailant. In our present number we give Dr. Knox's reply, in which he repeats his very offensive charges, and seeks to find his justification in an assumed jealousy for the rights and interests of the people, and in his arrest and in:prisonment by order of Gen. Saxton. Such sweeping, denunciatory language can do no harm either to the kind-hearted General, or to the National Freedmen's Association or its agents.

We also publish a letter from a most radical ab olitionist, chaplain J. H. Fowler, at Beaufort, in which he repels as baseless all Dr. Knox's allegations, and represents him as a mischief maker, and something tivate the land. Assuming the culture of the soil to rse, who ought to have been expelled from the De partment at a much earlier period. Mr. Fowler speaks the more confidently from his personal acquaintance with Dr. Knox in this city.

Now, we do not intend to allow in our columns protracted discussion on this subject. Of General fit, some equitable standard of compensation in a com-Saxton, as a true friend and benefactor of the freed people under his supervision, we have the highest ute or local law. The suppression of vagrancy, and opinion; and that opinion, we believe, is held by the the employment of idle persons, is universally recogabolitionists, with scarcely a dissenting voice.

SERFDOM. In consequence of the charge of "serfsystem of plantation labor in Louisiana, a correspondand furnishes a very interesting communication on the subject, in which European serfdom is closely analyzed, and shown to be wholly unlike the temporary arrangements made by General Banks, in time of peril, for the welfare of all parties.

GIVE THE DOCTOR A HEARTY WELCOME. The

And Society. He intends to visit in succession the various plantations occupied by the emancipated negroes; but as he is first of all bound for Boston and New York, I take the liberty of saking for him in those cities the cordial reception to which he is entitled. I have every confidence that his mission will be eminently beneficial to both countries; and that on his return he will be able to stimulate anew the old spirit of British philanthrony. From the begin. on his return he will be able to stimulate anew the old spirit of British philanthropy. From the begin-ning, he has ardently taken the right side in the great

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, March 1865. The illustrated papers in this number are a Tour through Arizona, a erritory now exciting much interest, The Siege and Capture of Port Hudson, by J. T. Headley, and Sugarmaking in Cuba, containing a full description of the processes of Sugar manufacture. In the way of stories re have another installment of the Mutual Friend. and Armadale, with some shorter tales, poetry, and the editorial matter, making up an interesting number. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

SERFDOM. The most recent and authoritative definition

SERPDON is contained in the decree of Alexander, Emperor of Russia, proclaiming the prospective emancipation of the serfs of the empire, published (19th I REPEAT THE DECLARATION MADE A YEAR AGO, THAT February,) March 3, 1861, (new style.) Serfs are de-ABRAHAM LINCOLN. supplied by tradition, custom, and the good pleasure of the proprietors. [See Annual Register for 1861, for a copy of the decree.] The limitations of power embodied in these "laws, traditions and customs" restrict the power of the master in cases affecting the The following is the Inaugural Address delivered life or limb of the serf, or the safety of the reigning by President Lincoln at Washington, on the 4th of family and the Government. The Government and farch. It is without a parallel for brevity, and also the serf have only the partial power of self-protection. tions of the best writers upon the condition of villeins dence in the integrity and firmness of the President and serfs-between villeins or free men, and serfs or touching that hateful system, and deepen the popular slaves. The word "villein" is used as synonymous of the Roman "coloni." Ducourge says that the lord has not full power over the villeins; "the latter was not a slave-a thing which the master might dispose of at his pleasure." (Guizot's History of Civilization, vol. 4, p. 54.) Pierre de Fortune, in his treatise on the ancient jurisprudence of the French, cited Guizot, says, "that which is said, that all things which the villein has are his lord's, it is well to guard igainst; for if they were his lord's, there would be no fference between serf and villein." their persons and property, were given up to the absolute power of their masters, which had no limit except public executions." (De Gerebetzoff, Civilization in assia, vol. II. p. 79. Paris, 1858. The serf cannot be compelled to commit crimes

gainst the law.

He cannot be restrained from giving evidence in ases of conspiracy against the Government.

He cannot be sold apart from the land on which he ives. With these general exceptions, the law of serfdom s expressed in the sovereign will and "good pleasure

of the proprietor." His degradation is not the accident of his condition, s from capture in war, but attaches to the blood of his race. Servitude is the law, and freedom the exception. If he purchases freedom, or gains it by military

service, his children remain serfs. The right of self-defence is denied him. His servitude is for life.

He cannot change his master, or leave him without is consent. He cannot volunteer in the army. His military

ervice is the contribution of the master to the support of the Government.* If killed by accident, the damages are paid to his

He is bought and sold with the land on which he

He cannot give evidence against his master, except cases affecting the safety of the realm. He can enter into no contract, except with the conent of his master.

He is subject to police regulations declared solely y the interests of the master.

His children remain serfs, though born of a free

If he escapes from service, he is returned to his

aster at any time within ten years. He is subject to unmerciful and daily corporal punishment.

His master is supreme judge in all civil matters. He is liable at his will to Siberian exile, or to imsonment in any penitentiary.

He can travel only upon the passport of the master. He cannot marry, except by his consent.

He is an " hereditary bondman ": his servitude and e rights of his master being alike subject to the law of inheritance.

He is deprived of the benefit or protection of any

provisions of law which tend to the social, moral or tellectual advancement of his race. There is nothing that distinguishes the condition of the serf from the worst form of chattel slavery, except all men, free as well as serfs, in all cases, pleading that he cannot be sold from the land on which he is because the proprietors are of a higher order of men to the race of slaves. The spirit of the laws, tradiwhich they are founded, is a denial of the rights of the Government and the serf, except in cases affecting their existence, and the assertion of an irresponsible and absolute right of possession and control within this limit on the part of the proprietor of the soil and the serf. [General reference to "Russia as it is," by

A. Gurowski.] The emancipated labor of Louisiana stands upon an

opposite and higher principle. The interests of the Government are recognized as first and paramount; the rights and necessities of the laborer of equal public importance, subordinate only as a matter of right to that of the Government. No absolute right is recognized in the owner of land, except the fee of title, even when he is loyal to the Government. He has not been permitted to allow his leave it to the proprietors to come to amicable herm land to lie waste. The planter suspected of indifference to the Government, and willing to defeat its policy by contributing to the disorder which would necessarily follow the suspension of all ordinary business, has been notified that, if he did not, others would cul be a public necessity, and the proper employment of laborers essential to their welfare, there has been no interference with the rights of the negro considered as a free man, except in the matter of wages, and that imposed from the necessity of supplying, for his benemunity without courts of justice, or recognized statnized as an indispensable condition of civilized gov ernment. There is no other basis for the statute law dom" having been brought against General Banks's the Government has to enforce industry. Assuming of public or private contracts than the right which that people must labor, the Government has the right ent in another portion of our paper refutes the charge, to establish the terms and conditions; and in every civilized country, the foundation of industry is the la of compulsion. The right of private contract does not confer the privilege of subverting, but it is substituting something not inconsistent with the right or in-

terest of Government. In addition to the necessities imposed upon all Gov-GIVE THE DOCTOR A HEARTY WELCOME. The London correspondent of the N. Y. Independent says: Louisiana had an additional incentive in the fact, that "Dr. Frederick Tomkins and Mr. Levi Coffin, of the industry of the year depended upon the employ-"Dr. Frederick Lomkins and all. Levi County of the year depended upon the employ-cincinnati, have left for America. Dr. Tomkins has rendered inestimable service to the Anti-Slavery cause as one of the honorary Secretaries of the Freedman's Aid Society. He intends to visit in succession the case, and allowed no opportunity for arrangements between employer and laborer; neither parties, from the tenor of their lives, being either willing or competent to effect such an arrangement, if the condition of things had permitted it. A governmental stipulation was, therefore, indispensable to give character and effect to the industry of the State for a year. All its arrangements were in the nature of police regulations, intended to secure public peace and the general welfare of the people, as distinguished from the recogni tion of the right of one class to oppress or to appropriate the labor of another class of citizens. There is no affinity or resemblance whatever be

tween the condition of the free laborers of Louisian and that of the serfs of other countries.

* Gurowski's Russia, p. 90. Each owner of serfs lects absolutely by his will the number to be delivered him. * * All other peasants are entitled to be elected from among themselves, to govern the selection

The free laborer is absolutely independent of will of his employer, and subject only to the inten-of his Government, of which his own individual of his deveraged and essential part. This is first and highest condition of his worldly position

gives to him a special and independent charge wn. His condition, in contrast with that of the ser, a seen in the fact, that a complete census or register seen in the such that a complete census of register his people was established, so that a soldier or labor his people was estain the location of parent or chie

was able to ascertain the scenario of parent or creative or friend, by inquiry of the Government He cannot be restrained from giving eviden gainst his employer in any court or in a He cannot be sold with or without the land,

He does not transmit to his children any degrals on which may fall to his lot from misfortune, ity or crime. The law of his situation is the measure of human freedom. Any limitation of its measure of transact recognized and declary temporary suspension of his recognized and declary rights, incident to his situation.

The limited service due to his employer, from his own choice and for an equitable coape tion, is regulated by his Government, whose inter are identical with his own, until he shall obtain capa ity and power to manage his own affairs. He has all the rights of self-defence enjoyed by

r men.

He can change his master, or leave him for different employment, at his pleasure, within the limits of the nditions to which he has assented,

He may volunteer in the army at his pleasure; an the service he renders, or the honor he sequires, elsvates his condition and his name, as in the case of ther free men.

ther free men.

If he suffers from accident or design, whatever damages may accrue in consequence of the loss an paid to his family, and not to his master.

He is free to contract with anybody upon any subject, for the use or purchase of land, or for his ployment in any way that does not interfere with th emporary arrangement he has made for the crop If he leaves the service in which he is employed there is no law compelling him to return. He is no subject to corporal, or other cruel or unusual panish ment. He cannot be transferred to other labor or en ployment, by his master, than that upon which he i engaged by his consent. He cannot be separated from his family, nor can he be punished in any form, eith er by exile or imprisonment, at the pleasure of his employer. He moves from place to place by pernia sion, and under the general protection of the govern ment. His marriage is authorized and recognized the Government, and not subject to the will of the master; the sanctity of his domestic relations h been enforced by the dismissal of officers from public employment, when interfering with his rights. The unity of his family, their support in sickness and it health, and the education of his children, are secure to him by the Government.

There is no assistance which a beneficent govern ment can wisely offer to an oppressed race, that he does not enjoy to the fullest extent of his power and the social, moral, intellectual, political and religi ious elevation of himself or his children is limited or by their capacity and ambition.

There is nothing in the condition of the emancinal ed laborer of Louisiana which distinguishes him from any class of laborers in any civilized community, the does not flow from the condition of war, and the absence of all civil law, equally restricting, in different ways the rights of all classes of citizens. The spirit of the reg ulations which govern his industry, and the principle upon which they are founded, is a denial of all claim of proprietor or master; and an assertion of the free dom of the laborer, except so far as it is restrained b the general condition and necessities of the people and the Government. Thus, in every respect, hi condition not only differs from that of the serf, but it s founded upon principles directly opposite, and produces entirely different results.

The Roman people having gained the right to ber arms, won for themselves in succession in the contests
of a century and a half civil liberty, political and religious freedom, and equality of rights before the judiciary and the law. [Vide Drury Hist. Romaine,

Serfdom was partially abolished in France by the Decree of Louis the Gros, A. D. 1118, who declared that "serfs of the Holy Church should have full an entire license to give evidence and to combat against and business." It was extirpated from the soil a document that has no parallel in history, unless it b the Declaration of American Independence-which failed of its full effect only because personal liberty was not fully appreciated, and was unsupported by the institutions of modern civilization, which render it so

Serfdom was abolished in England by the statut of Edward III. (dated A. D. 1351.) (Rees's Encycl pedia, Wages, and Pickney's Statutes at large, 11 p. 31 6th, 51,) which provided simply for the payment of wages. Equitable compensation for labor has bee rendered as the equivalent of freedom in English legislation for more than five centuries.

In the emancipation of serfs, proclaimed by the Em peror of Russia in 1861, it was proposed, in order elieve the "peasants attached to the soil" from di abilities of serfdom, to invest them, within the term of two years from the publication of the imperial met ifest, " with all the rights of free cultivators. W with the peasants, and to conclude transactions rei tive to the extent of the territorial allotment, and the rental to be fixed in consequence, observing at the same time the established rules to guarantee the iario lability of such agreements.'

The proprietors, it is declared, are " not to be de prived of rights legally acquired, except for a fit so sufficient industry, or by a voluntary concession of their part; and that it would be contrary to all equity to accept this enjoyment of the lands, conceded by the proprietors, without accepting also towards them equivalent charges. The "free cultivators," like the coloni of Roman History, the villeins of England, hall the right to rent land. Emancipation is thus made to depend upon the sile of the proprietor of the soil. The imperial decree as

serts the power of the Government, and provides in the prospective elevation of the serf; but both the por er of the Government and the freedom of the set are made to depend upon the "good pleasare" of proprietor and his equitable compensation, at his of estimate, by the serf, for any losses sustained by the proprietor, or any advantages gained by the pession or any advantages gained by the peasant in the ci of conditions, or the transfer or acquisition of land. The allotment of land is limited to the homestead cupied by the serf. The compensation required the serf, when estimated by his master, will include the value of the land and the services of the esseti pated laborer. In Russia as in the American sist States, the value of land is only in the number of hands that can be applied to its cultivation. The set knowing that it is his labor that gives the soil value regards it as his own. The proprietor, following the terms of the imperial decree of emancipation, enjoy the fee of the land, the control of the laborer, and the right to determine upon what terms the transfer shall be made. Until this is agreed upon, the condition all the parties is unchanged by the terms of the decre In this view of the condition of things, it is not set prising that the terms offered by the propriets st rejected by the serf, and that, as yet, emascipation deferred, though not defeated.

The right to rent or own land, to give evidence, and of self-defence—the payment of wages, and the lifet ty to dispose of one's capacity and time for his gra personal benefit, subject to the necessities and the one non interests of all—are the distinctive characterist of all the emancipated races of men. There is got one of these that the negro laborer of Louisians det not enjoy. He has, in addition, that principle of il-

MA erty which i ments, and the carth, w ocratic origin the privilege tia, and the r by constituti he shall enjoy that of choos and others. in the priviles with the con compliance, t manded by th pacity alone a

"The W English wrl rose by any that personal valueless and consumption. serfs and the Human hist elevation and exhibited in I 1863, and the brated in New ren in Missou THE "WHI MR. GARRISO

DEAR SIR,-

States, should the word "wh

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Louisiana, aft would be treat ty," and " ince rhose own Sta It is surely n concern thems politicians, but their former w bless Louisiam new institution dispensation, n the Baptist, ye opened by Chr e not too much the new-former er and better th the old order nothing but pro ly, as a practic vastly more ur much more nun great important viso as a respi need that Antimands for justic slavery. If it i for putting off. ned the fitting duty, "Strike w! fire: the workm fashion and form

sented by Mr. P I understood to while the iron is can be heated at istency," and to It is fitting th after their long fo is the price of lib Jerusalem will n hand, while they lealous of this clamations and C and sincere on the service only with

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race of hollow, w There need to in power. So inf ing the negroes se will not do. Give Lord; yet, let it n he was a party to banish the freed b abandoned now, ar abandoned why? crime, or only bed ger job" even tha be more charitable given up because o yet such recent s ooked after, and a I do hope that the advocated by Mr. I to by all who would by the short-sighte ent popularity to w most certainly be slavery to be relied as in vegetable and tle in the ratio of Mushroom growths estimated according

educating the cons has been made duri tle, not much. That for; the higher the er the process. The and mammon-serve we may hope, a littl all. Let us be than lay out our plans f e the facts of the With much Bradford, Canada "Far-fetche of of value. The

the fact, that our a an important remedectual alteratives verite medicine w try, for ulcers and se This root which grov here is now know Ayer's Sarsaparilla, tion by its extraordis on diseases. Each for its own disorders the banks thereof shall ers shall not fude, am and the leaf the ed the leaf thereof.

The Presider volunteers, with the will too, to or Saxon, to organize the 10.

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nd, to give evidence, and of wages, and the libery and time for his own necessities and the contained of men. There is not abover of Louisiana despon, that principle of liberts of the contained of the contained

erly which is the foundation of all human governents, and of the power of all the raling classes of ments, and the carth, whether of aristocratic, monarchic or demthe earth, amount of the same the privilege of education, of enrolment in the milithe privilege of calcalant, or childrent in the minand the performance of your that upon the performance of of constructions cased within his power, he shall enjoy the highest privilege of citizenship:that of choosing rulers, and making laws for himself and others. This provision gives him a vested right in the privileges of citizenship, when he has complied in the privileges of contactionly, when he has complied with the conditions annexed thereto; and upon this with the conductors and upon this population, the privilege of the Legislature to confer the right of suffrage becomes a duty imposed and com-manded by the Constitution. Then, ambition and capacity alone are the limits of his power. "The world is all before him where to choose, And Providence his guide."

English writers, upon the general admission that a English who ther name will smell as sweet, assume that personal liberty, under another name, must be raiseless and oppressive. They call free, compensated labor seridom. They might as well call it atheism or normalion. There is no analogy between European seris and the emancipated free men of Louisiana.

Human history does not afford a parallel instance of eration and progress in an enslaved race like that exhibited in Louisiana, between the 1st of January, 1863, and the 24th of January, 1865, when they cele leated in New Orleans the emancipation of their breth ren in Missouri and Louisiana. 0.0

THE "WHITE." PROVISO IN RECONSTRUC-TION.

DEAR SIR,-That Nevada, or any or all of the Fre-States, should have been admitted into the Union with word "white" in their respective Constitutions, is I submit, a very poor reason for admitting Louisi and on the same footing. It is objected that, to reject onisiana, after having so lately admitted Nevada, would be treating the Southern State with "partialitr," and " inconsistent" on the part of Congressmen whose own States still adhere to the mean distinction. It is surely no part of the work of Abolitionists to concern themselves for the consistency of time-serving politicians, but to drive them into inconsistency with their former wicked ways as quickly as possible, and bless Louisiana by the "partiality" of rebuilding her pew institutions on justice. Under the Old Mosaic dispensation, no greater prophet had arisen than John he Baptist, yet the least under the New dispensation nened by Christ should be greater than he. And it is not too much to expect or demand, that the least of he new-formed States in late rebeldom shall be greatrand better than the best of the Free States, under the old order of things. Anti-Slavery could have othing but protest in the case of Nevada; and, sure-7. as a practical measure, the case of Louisiana is satly more urgent, where the dark skinned are so gach more numerous, and indigenous, and loyal, while the whites are disloyal. Either this question is of great importance, or it is not; if it is of importance, the devil of slavery clings to this "white" pro. viso as a respite from his home in hell, all the more need that Anti-Slavery should be inexorable in its demands for justice, for fair play for the late victims of slavery. If it is not of much importance, if the exslaveholders should be indifferent, then what excuse for putting off, to any more convenient season, this obvious piece of simple justice? Mr. Douglass lately used the fitting figure as to the opportunity and the duty," Strike while the iron is hot." Louisiana is in the in; the workmen are around the anvil, preparing to fashion and form her for the future; if the North and the cause of freedom are strong enough to dictate, then trike while the iron is hot, but strike only for justice; if the strength of the North is doubtful, then more inexcusable the folly that would confer power on her en-

mies, alienate her friends. The resolution No. 7, which you added to those preested by Mr. Phillips at the late meeting in Boston, nderstood to be NAY to this proposition, to strike while the iron is hot, unless every bar in the smithy can be heated at the same time, for the sake of "conistency," and to avoid " partiality "!

It is fitting that Abolitionists should be thankful nd rejoice, that they are seeing so much of triumph ther their long fought battles; but eternal vigilance this glorification of Emancipation Prodamations and Constitutional amendments; innocent and sincere on the lips of the true-hearted, but a lip vice only with others, the shirkers of the work yet be done, which they will be most ready to join in. etofore, the key-note to Fourth of July orations been, "Union and Independence"; hereafter will be incorporated "Emancipation," by the same ce of hollow, windy demagogues.

There need to be no ungenerous criticism of men a power. So infamous a piece of work as re-enslavg the negroes set free by the war, Abraham Lincoln all not do. Give him credit for that, and thank the erd; yet, let it not be forgotten that, not long ago, was a party to the mean and wicked proposition to hish the freed blacks from the country-a project shandoned now, as you once excusingly observed, but shandoned why? From ponitence for the attempted rine, or only because it would have proved a "biggrjob" even than putting down the rebellion? On e more charitable supposition that such a project is firen up because of its wickedness as well as its folly, such recent and superficial converts need to be ked after, and are not fit to be implicitly relied on. 1do hope that the line of policy so earnestly and ably Afrocated by Mr. Phillips will be promptly responded by all who would not have the good cause betrayed the short-sighted and the time-serving. The presapopularity to which anti-slavery has attained will of certainly be followed by a reaction. The antiavery to be relied on is not of yesterday. In morals an regetable and animal growths, growths are valuain the ratio of the time taken to produce them. Mahroom growths have their value, but let them be minated according to their value. Some progress in cating the conscience and intellect of the nation a been made during these four years of war; a litnot much. That is all that wise reformers will look the higher the good to be accomplished, the slowprocess. Those pro-slavery mobs, and churches, mammon-servers, of not very long ago, may be, may hope, a little changed for the better; that is Let us be thankful for what has been done, but out our plans for the future, adapted to what will the facts of the future, and not our hopes or fancies.

Yours, truly, GEO. SUNTER.

andford, Canada West, Feb. 28, 1865. Parfetched and dear-bought" is not always fof value. The medical world is becoming alive be Let, that our common Dock Root of the fields a important remedial agent, and one of the most cital alteratives known. It has always been a notite medicine with the wise mothers of the coun-7, for alcers and sores, and for purifying the blood. his root which grows so abundantly around us everyline is now known to be one of the ingredients of Ape's Sarsaparilla, which is attracting public attenin by its extraordinary cures of cutaneous and ulcer decises. Each country produces the antidotes tis own disorders, as was said of old-"and upon

the leaf thereof for medicine."-[Northfield, (VL) The President has commissioned as Surgeon unteers, with the rank of Major, Dr. Delany, a man. He will be ordered to report to Gen. to organize the medical department of the col-

behals thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose flow-re shall not fode, and the fruit thereof shall be for meat,

REPLY TO GILBERT PILLSBURY. .

Boston, March 2, 1865.

In honorable self-defence, allow me to enlighten the First, I told the colored people, in public and in private, that all of the second-hand clothing was given by the Northern people to be given to them; therefore, the agents had no right to sell it. Second, I told

On the pratie has been suggested by the last the hand of the second population some departments.

Most respectfully, with the highest esteem, Yours, truly, J. H. FOWLER,

the people, at all times and in all places, that they ought to receive the same pay for labor that whit men and women received. I told them they had a right to vote, and elect their delegates to Baltimore, because the convention to be held in Beaufort was called without distinction of color. I told them they ought not to support a minister who would not grant from Mr. Pillsbury's letter in the last week's Liberathem equal rights in the church. The utterance of these sentiments, and making them practical, was the sum total of my offending. Would Mr. Pillsbury be of his remarks," do "great injustice to Gen. Saxton."

If the former of course, I have nothing to say. If gratified to see my head shorn, followed by expulsion to the tune of the "Rogue's March," for this? For thought so at the time, and was wholly at a loss to these first two offences, Saxton removed me. Soon account for those remarks. But if Mr. Pillsbury means to say, as it would appear, that the report of the trouble you are making?" "I know not," I renlied "of what I are account." I must protest plied, "of what I am accused, or the parties." He answered, "I know the parties, and will have them up, and allow you to confront them." "That is all I ask," I were taken to have the report correct; and I respectreplied. Several days intervened; I then called at Saxton's house five consecutive days to see him. He refused each day to see me. Any man, after this pledge, to utterly condemn another without a

hearing is a "coward." The third reason is, Saxton arrested me, and threw me into a rebel prison at Hilton Head, subjecting me to insults and abuse—robbing me of my sacred rights as a loyal citizen for no cause other than that of personal hatred. For this inhuman treatment I call him 'a scoundrel."

If Mr Pillsbury, or any other man in that department, should utter these sentiments, and make them power, receive the same persecution; therefore, I re-peat, that Saxton is the ringleader of the slaveholders t Port Royal and Beaufort. I challenge Mr. Pillsbury to find in that community anything but slaveholders and slaves.

Mr. Pillsbury says, "by some irresponsible Shylock, it may have been done." I assert, fearless of he had heard no allusion to Gen. Saxton by Dr. contradiction, that it has been and is now being done Knox; but when I distinctly spoke of Dr. Knox's by all the Northern Shylocks; that they, unlike Shakaspersion of Gen Saxton, and quoted his words, Mr. speare's Shylock, demand the whole body, instead of the one pound of flesh. The fact is, they are all John Mitchells, sighing and conspiring for a plantation well-stocked with negroes. To accomplish this nefarious work the more speedily, they are treading the soil of South Carolina with muzzles on, well se-

Again, Mr. Pillsbury remarks, "I presume I shall not be charged with lack of sympathy for the down-trodden wherever I am known." A muzzled sympapathy for the down-trodden is one of the most contemptible things on God's green earth. Hence the bitter hatred of the South for the North. To this cause is to be attributed this fearful bloodshed. The South has far more respect for the ashes of John Brown than for this inexpressible-meanness of the

This foul ulcer needs probing until it discharges its inhuman virus. I hope Mr. Pillsbury will throw off the muzzle, and

walk in the footsteps of his illustrious brother, and assist us in the vindication of the great doctrine of human rights. Mr. Pillsbury does not attempt to vindicate the Na-

tional Freedman's Association, but says it is direct from heaven. If so, its ejectment is like that of a certain character we read of. I say this Association s for self-aggrandizement, fraught with negro hatred. This secures position-fills their pockets-builds houses-monopolizes the land that is virtually the blacks; and to promote these ends, this Association dares to get goods under false pretences, begging the North "to give for these poor freedmen," and then compelling these poor freedmen to buy every thread they got with the few cents they receive from their masters for their day's work. By this means they are prevented from receiving better pay from their master in the price of liberty. Those who build the walls of detailed will need to keep their weapons in one class to say, "You are fed and clothed, and that is the most peculiar characteristics of this war. Men of the planting of this plurification of Emparcination Properties of the province of the planting of this plurification of Emparcination Properties of the province of the planting of this plurification of Emparcination Properties of the province of the planting of this plurification of Emparcination Properties of the planting of the plurification of Emparcination Properties of the planting of the plurification of Emparcination Properties of the planting that the planting the province of the planting that the planting the province of the planting that the planting the planting the province of the planting that the planting the planting the province of the planting that the planting the province of the planting that the planting the planting that the planting the planting that the planting the planting the planting that the planting the plan prevented from receiving better pay from their mastheir toil, supporting and enriching two classes of

slaveholders, all from the "Puritanic North." God has established that man shall have the fruits of his labor for the advantage of himself and family; but the whole combined systems of Banks, Sherman, Saxton, and the N. F. R. Association, are attempts to controvert this principle, and overrule the order of

Saxton, and the N. F. B. Association, are attempts to controvert this principle, and overrule the order of nature as established by the Divine Being.

THOMAS P. KNOX.

59 Anderson Street.

BEAUFORT, (S. C.) Feb. 27, 1865.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON—I should long ago have written a public note about THOMAS P. KSOX, of Boston, had I supposed it in his power to injure General Saxton, or any other good person engaged in the same excellent work. Once I had a good deal of confidence in and a good deal of aympathy for the said Knox; now I have none of either. It was through my efforts that a friend of mine, a surgeon in a colored regiment, recommended him to Gen. Saxton as a Contract Surgeon, and a pass was forwarded to him. I had known him by several meetings since the Burns' affair in Boston, and several times had eaten at his house. I knew him to be a tyrant in his family, and told him so. I knew, also, that he neglected to provide for his family; neglected to collect his bills or to pay them; but supposed all these things to be simply his peculiar eccentricilities. I thought him, spite of all this, a true friend of the negro, and of all justice. I knew he was stubborn to the last degree, but supposed his stubbornness had some considerable moral conviction behind it. His family was in want; he was very needy; be had long practised among the feed people.

I was a prisoner when he came and went. On my release, I was told, while in Washington, that Knox had been sent out of the Department. I at once said, "It is his fault; he had a good place, and might have done well." I still thought it grew out of his inordi-incompliance, also, a war for greed the moral conviction behind it. His family was in want; he was very needy; he had long practised among the decidence of the surgeon, and a large of the surface of the authorities; but the authorities followed, and now have some two hundred thousand black men among the freed people.

I was a prisoner when he came and went. On my release, I knew he was stubborn to the last degree of

Another was, his mischief-making. He was continu-ally getting up disturbances by falsehoods and misrepresentations, especially against those who are the proved friends of the negro; and, first of all, against General Saxton, whose heart is as pure as any man's in the army, and whose conduct towards the colored people here has proved him, beyond all possible cavil people here has proved him, beyond all possible cavil or envy, their true friend. He has their entire confidence. Every day, almost scores of them go to him personally for advice and instruction. What he says, they are always satisfied is right, he has proved himself in so many ways their true friend. Every one, of whatever views or feelings, except a few such miserable creatures as Knox,—who ought to have been sent away long before they were,—gives General setting their friends. The officers of the boat were mostly saved. The stamer and cargo are a total loss.

Nine buildings were burned last night, involving as estimated, less of \$150,000.

Saxton the credit of being the true friend of the freedman. But he has been subjected to the severest embarrassments. Frequently the commanders of the department have been unfriendly to the cause, and have sought to oppose him. Frequently he has had writer of the article signed "G. Pillsbury," in the in his employ men to carry out his plans and orders, Liberator of February 24th. Mr. Pillsbury writes that who had no faith or heart in the work. The last of he "does not know the precise causes which resulted in my expulsion." In all kindness, I will inform him. of. The first he has been subjected to till within a

Most respectfully, with the highest esteem,
Yours, truly,

J. H. FOWLER,

Chaplatn 33d S. C. Reg't.

LETTER FROM MR. MAY.

LEICESTER, March 6, 1865. DEAR MR. GARRISON :- I do not quite understand

ries of that meeting, I testify that the greatest pains fully but distinctly affirm of that part of it, which relates to the remarks about Port Royal and Gen. Saxton, that it is correct in every particular, and is in all essential points verbatim.

Let me briefly recall the circumstances. It will be

remembered that Dr. Knox, in course of some excited remarks, denouncing the existing condition of things at Port Royal, declared that the freed people there were only slaves under another name, and were bought and sold with the plantations, and concluded with calling Gen. Saxton "head-overseer of slaves there." Strong dissent was expressed by many hearers. When, subsequently, Mr. Pillsbury spoke, he practical, he will, at the hands of Saxton, if in his referred to Dr. Knox, and said, with emphasis, that "every one of Dr. Knox's statements could be substantiated by witnesses whom none could impeach. I immediately asked Mr. Pillsbury (sitting within few feet of him) " if he said that of Dr. Knox's statement about Gen. Saxton, namely, that he was but headoverseer of slaves." Mr. Pillsbury, answered, "Well, perhaps not exactly that." He did not then say that

> Pillsbury replied as above. I am rejoiced that Mr. Pillsbury wholly refuses to sustain or endorse Dr. Knox, in his attack upon Gen. Saxton; but I again affirm the correctness of the "report." May I add, that I was greatly gratified to see Mr. Gilbert Pillsbury's defence of Gen. Saxton, (in Libertor of Feb. 24,) and his rebuke of Dr. Knox, whose remarks at our late meeting were calculated to mis lead strangers. I wish that all might be ready to render credit where it is due, and refrain from necdles

censure and aspersion. Very truly, yours, SAMUEL MAY, JR.

REMARKS OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

On taking the chair at the annual meeting of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, held in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Washington City, February 26, 1865:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It has been my duty, and I certainly esteem it as a great honor, to call this meeting to order.

An accident just now dims the light in this noble

An accident just now dims the light in this noble room; but every effort is being made to repair it; and we hope that this hall will soon be filled with its wonted illumination. Meanwhile we must be patient. I have seen the time when the great cause of freedom was in dimmer light than this; and I thank God that I have lived to see it made all glorious by the double illumination of popular favor and Divine approval.

This war, now waged for national unity, is marked by peculiar characteristics. The praise of our brave army and navy is upon all lips. The endurance and patriotism-of the heroic people, which has never faltered in its resolve to maintain, at whatever cost, the integrity of the American Republic, furnish to this, and will furnish to all after-coming generations, objects of wonder and topics of eulogy. The vast energies and the vast resources which have been called into action puzzle the statesmen and economists of the into action puzzle the statesmen and economists of the

serve that it is distinguished by great charities even more than by great achievements.

What age before this age, and what country besides our country, ever witnessed such an organization as that of the Sanitary Commission? What needs have been supplied; what wants relieved; what wounds healed; what evils averted, by the activity, wisdom, and unflagging zeal of this admirable organization, fostered and sustained by the people, and recognized and aided by the Government!

And what shall be said of the Christian Commisserve that it is distinguished by great charities even

had been sent out of the Department. I at once said,
"It is his fault; he had a good place, and might have
done well." I still thought it grew out of his inordinate wilfulness and lack of sound discretion. But
when I arrived at home, another phase of his character was presented to me.

**

|Mr. Fowler here mentions some vulgar manifestations in his own house by Dr. Knox, and expresses
his conviction of the impurity of his conduct while he
was in that section of the country. Mr. Fowler then
says:—|

While here, he showed this character in a most remarkable manner even for this place. This was one
cause of his being ordered out of the department.
Another was, his mischief-making. He was continu-

It is part of the vast work of amelioration and education by which our whole nation is to be advanced to higher and better national life, and prepared for the grand future which is to make all its glorious past dim by comparison. He who doubts its final success, must doubt the goodness of God toward man.

I will no longer detain you by these reflections; but proceed at once to the discharge of the other duties assigned to me.

SENATE DEBATE ON THE LOUISIANA

QUESTION.

The struggle on this question in the Senate, last Saturday, was the most exciting which has even witnessed this session. In the course of the day, Mr. Sumner offered a series of seven resolutions directed against the principle of admitting Louisiana in the manner proposed, and speeches were made by Mr. Howard of Michigan in opposition to the admission, and by Mr. Johnson of Maryland in favor.

In the evening session, Mr. Sumner offered an amendment to the resolution of the Judiciary Committee, as follows: QUESTION.

mittee, as follows:

Provided that this shall not take effect upon the fundamental condition, that within the State there shall be no denial of the elective franchise or of any other rights on account of color or race, but all persons shall be equal before the law; and the Legislature of the State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the State to this fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of such assent whenever the same shall be adopted; upon the receipt whereof he shall, by proclamation, announce the fact, whereupon, and without any forther proceedings on the part of Congress, this joint resolution shall take effect.

Congress, this joint resolution shall take effect.

Mr. Henderson of Missouri moved to amend this by inserting after the word "race," the words "or sex." Remarks followed by Messrs. Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Johnson, Carlile and Lane. Mr. Wade moved to postpone the subject till the first Monday in December, which was negatived by a vote of 17 to 12. Mr. Howard moved to lay it on the table—refused by 18 to 12. Mr. Sumner said he would regard the passage of the resolution of the Judiciary Committee as the Bull Run of the administration. He moved that the Senate adjourn.

the Bull Run of the administration. He moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Trumbull accused Mr, Sumner of attempting to browbeat and defeat the purpose of a majority of the Senate by dilatory motions. Mr. Sumner replied that he did not wish to browbeat the majority, but he should employ all Parliamentary expedients to defeat the measure. Mr. Sumner's motion was rejected by 18 to 12. Subsequently he renewed his motion, which was lost. Other motions followed, and failed. Mr. Saulsbury said he had been accused of cooperating with Mr. Sumner and the radicals on this question. It was true, because he believed that the radicals were right. He was cooperating with them to defeat this measure.

feat this measure.

Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin then wished that the whole country could witness the scene in the Senate to-night. Five of its members who usually supported the administration were uniting with the opposition to defeat the will of eighteen who had always voted with the administration. This was an act of usurpation. The Senate then, at 11, 45 P. M., adjourned.

The following are the Senators who appear to have coted in favor of staving off action on the measure—he administration men being in italics: Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Carlile, Chandler, Davis, Hendricks, Howard, Powell, Riddle, Sumner, Wade,

THE INAUGURATION.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1865.

At twelve o'clock, the official existence of the Congress was ended, Vice President Hamlin making a brief valedictory address.

Vice President Johnson, on taking his seat, made a few appropriate remarks. The President was announced, and Abraham Lincoln entered, escorted by a brilliant cortege of marshals.

Mrs. Lincoln occupied a seat in the diplomatic gallery.

lery.

In a few moments a procession was formed, and the
distinguished assemblage moved to the platform at
the east front of the Capitol, where the President delivered his brief inaugural in the presence of the as sembled multitude. The weather was cloudy, but no

rain fell.

The procession reached the Capitol about a quarter to twelve, escorting the President elect. At a subsequent period the President and Vice President, together with the Justices of the Supreme Court, members of Congress, foreign ministers and other persons of distinction, assembled in the Senate Chamber.

Here the Vice President elect took the oath of office, preceding it by an address. Chief Justice Chase administered the oath of office on the eastern portico, where the President delivered his inaugural address.

The President's Inaugural. Prolixity would be manifestly out of place in commenting upon a document so distinguished by brevity as the President's Inaugural Address. Short as it is, however, it may be divided into two parts—what it does not say, and what it does. Unexpectedly to many, it presents no new scheme of peace, and seeks to give no other basis to the war than that upon which it is now being fought out. Considering the conferences through which the President has recently gone, and the pressure which has been brought to bear upon him to make new announcements of a conciliatory character, this is a great and significant fact. It proves the President to be convinced that the leaders of the rebellion are so fixed and desperate in their guilty course that nothing but the continued application of the force of arms can restore the Union. What the President does say, then, is simply to sketch, in wonderfully clear and powerful outlines, this mighty contest as it now stands, and the whole duty of the people with regard to it. In language of touching simplicity and beauty, and with a reverential spirit that finds a response in every Christian heart, he acknowledges the hand of God in this civil war, and, what now is so THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL. Prolixity would sponse in every Christian heart, he acknowledges the apparent, His purpose to make it the means of uproot-ing slavery. Upon this point the inaugural address will sound like the gospel of deliverance to the millions in bondage, soon to be free, themselves and their posterity, forevermore. Surely, it is not the least of the grand providences of the time that Abraham Lincoln is continued in the Presidential chair.—Boston Jour-

CAPTURE OF CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., BY GEN. SHERIDAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, March 5.

Major General Diz:
The following despatches in relation to the reported defeat and capture of Gen. Early by Sheridan, and the capture of Charlottesville, have been received by this Department. Gen. Sheridan and his force commenced their movement last Mouday, and were at Staunton when last heard from. Major-Gen. Hancock was placed in charge of the Middle Military Division during the absence of Gen. Sheridan, headquarters at Winchester.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, Va., March 5-11 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Deserters in this morning report that Sheridan had routed Early and captured Charlottesville. They report four regiments having gone from here (Richmond) to reinforce Early.

(Signed)

U. S. GRANT.

CITY POINT, Va., March 5-2 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Deserters from every point of the enemy's line confirm the capture of Charlottesville by Gen. Sheridan.

They say he captured Gen. Early and nearly his entire force, consisting of eighteen hundred men. Four brigades were reported as being sent to Lynchburg to get there before Sheridan, if possible. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

CITY POINT, Va., March 5—4 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
Refugees confirm the statement of deserters as to
the capture of Gen. Early and nearly his entire force.
They say it took place on Thursday last between
Staunton and Charlottesville, and that the defeat was
total.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General,

NEW YORK, March 2. The Herald's dispatches from Charleston 20th, by the Arago last evening, say we have just received the official intelligence of the burning of Columbia, S. C., on the 2th inst. After the town had been taken presenting of Stephens. ing of Columbia, S. C., on the 24th inst. After the town had been taken possession of by Slocum's corps, some of our troops were fired on from the houses, and some seventeen were killed, on account of which Gen. Sherman ordered the burning of the city, which was carried out to the letter.

Sherman ordered the burning of the city, which was carried out to the letter.

The World says, Augusta was evacuated on the approach of our troops. It is said a large amount of rebel property was left in our possession, and that General Sherman left sufficient force to garrison the city, and proceeded northward. Also that Sherman was probably proceeding to Florence and Charlotte in force, and had captured a large amount of supplies on the route.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6. The U. S. transport Massachusetts has arrived here, and reports that our naval forces have captured Fort White. It is a splendid work, mounting seventeen heavy guns, and situated just below Georgetown, S. C. The sailors and marines then landed, and captured Georgetown The rebel cavalry made a charge off them in the streets, but were gallantly repulsed with the loss of several killed, wounded prisoners. Our loss was one man. Admiral Dahlgren's flagship Harvest Moon, on her way down, was sunk by a torpedo. All hands were saved, excepting the steward.

saved, excepting the steward.

The Mrs. Caroline Gilman, author of those well-known works, "Recollections of a New England Housekeeper," and "Recollections of a Southern Matron," though a native of Boston, is now a rebel sympathizer. She left Charleston about two years since, and has since resided in the interior of South Carolina.

The friends of General Butler at Washington urge the President to put him at the head of the new Freedmen's Bureau, but it is said that he will not accept the position. Better send him to Charleston.

RENARKABLE SCENE IN CHARLESTON. The cor-respondent of the New York Tribune gives the follow-ing account of the entrée into Charleston of the Mas-sachusetts fifty-fifth, and a few of the subsequent scenes that occurred:—

on Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, we heard prolonged and hearty cheering in a neighboring street. I ran in the direction indicated by the ahouts, and found that the Massachusetts Fifty-fifth (colored) regiment had just landed in the city:

John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave, John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave, John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave, His soul is marching on!

Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
We go marching on!

Imagine, if you can, this stirring song chanted with

We go marching on!

Imagine, if you can, this stirring song chanted with the most rapturous, most exultant emphasis, by a regiment of negro troops, who had been lying in sight of Charleston for nearly two years—as they trod with tumultuous delight along the streets of this pro-slavery city, whose soil they had just touched for the first time—imagine them, in the dim twilight of the evening, seeing on every side groups of their own race—men, women, maidens and little children, who greeted them with a joy that knew no bounds awe that of physical inability to express itself fully—imagine them, as they finished their song of triumph, unite with equal ecstacy in joining in that other thrilling melody:

"Down with the truitor!

Up with the flag !

Up with the flag!"

Imagine them cheer, as only triumphant troops can cheer in honor of the "stars and stripes," and "Massachusetts," and "Governor Andrew," and you may conceive (albeit very faintly,) the sublime and unequalled scene that I had the privilege of witnessing on Tuesday night in Charleston.

I heard a Lieutenant of the 55th, in command of company I, give the order—"Shoulder Arms," and in a minute afterwards shook hands with him, for he was an old acquaintance. Who do you think he was? The son of William Lloyd Garrison!

Buildings formerly used for the prosecution of the trade in human flesh were broken into, and over one slave trader's desk were inscribed these texts:

TEXTS FOR THE DAY.

"I am anabolitionist; I glory in the name."

"You alim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." [Isaiah.

"Put a pike in the hands of a slave, and you make a nan of him." [John Brown.
"On to Riehmond!" [New York Tribune.

FEB. 22, 1865.

Hox. LYULPH STANLEY, son of Lord STANLEY, of Alderly, delivered an interesting lecture in Macelesfield, on the subject of the civil war in America. The honorable gentleman has recently returned from a tour in the United States, and his lecture was based on observations and facts which came before him during his sojourn of several months in various parts of the Republic. If the North triumphed, (he said,) there would be danger of the continuance of slavery. There was that danger previous to the reelection of Mr. Lincoln; but, by his reelection, they have expressed their determination to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, their main object being the reatoration of the Union, but side by side with that, the freedom of the slave throughout the whole of their dominions. The honorable gentleman then ably expatiated on the immense power and natural resources of the United States, and the unanimity of feeling on the part of the people to put down the rebellion and emancipate the slaves. The lecturer considered that the arming of the negroes by the Federal Government was a great step towards the accomplishment of their object; and that, should the Southerners carry out their avowed intention of making soldiers of their slaves, the end of the war and the emancipation of the negro race will be greatly accelerated.—London Inquirer. HON. LYULPH STANLEY, son of Lord STANLEY, of

How the New York Ship was Received at Sa-ANNAI. In view of the differences of opinion in regard to the loyalty and good feeling of the people of Savannah, the following account of the reception by them of the New York relief ship is interesting. We copy from the New York Post:

"The news that the movement of our merchants was in progress, and that the relief vessel might soon be expected to arrive, reached Savannah three or four days before the steamer sailed up to the wharf of the city. Five or six persons, including the committee of the Common Council, were waiting to receive her. There was, however, no excitement; and no interest whatever was manifested by the citizens in the fact of her arrival. When it was proposed to unload the provisions, the inhabitants did not come forward to assist, and the work was finally done by the aid of the commissary department of General Sherman's army. One or two persons in citizens' dress were present during part of the time, and gave advice. When the steamer took her departure for New York, ten days afterwards, a few men were on the dock; and idlers observed her at a distance. No cheer, were given, and the vessel went as she came, almost without notice, and without a demonstration of any kind. "The news that the movement of our merchants

Senator Trumbull and Representatives Wilson and Dawson, last week, waited upon the President, and informed him of his reflection. To this he responded:

' Having served four years in the depths of a great and yet unended national peril, I can view this call to a second term in no wise more flattering to myself than as an expression of the public judgment that I may better fluish a difficult work, in which I have labored from the first, than could any one less severely schooled to the task. In this view, and with increased schooled to the task. In this view, and with increased reliance on that Almighty Ruler, who has so gracious-ly sustained us thus far, and with increased gratitude to the generous people for their continued confidence, I accept the renewed trust with its yet onerous and perplexing duties and responsibilities."

THE END OF THE WAR NOT FAR OFF—THE VAL-LEY OF HUMILIATION REACHED. The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th says: "The question of negro-soldiers we consider settled. Public opinion has defi-nitely declared in favor of arming the negroes." The stoutest rebel hearts are exclaiming, "Help us, Julius Cuesar, Hannibal, or we sink!" Great preparations are accordingly going forward to get the negroes ready for the field. This, and the fall of Charleston, must fill the rebel cup nearly full. must fill the rebel cup nearly full.

New York, Feb. 25. The Commercial's Washing-ington correspondent animadverts strongly upon the release of Roger A Pryor, and his appearance in the streets of Washington, where he was five years ago most active in fomenting the present rebellion. The Commercial editorially says the tortured victims of An-dersonville cry out against this misplaced philanthro-py. [Pryor is now in Richmond.]

THE GREAT CELEBRATION IN New YORK. New York, March 6. The procession to-day was of great length. The military display was fine, and the firemen made an excellent appearance. Other portions of the procession, including the wounded veterans in carriages, and the trades, excited much interest. The procession was about three hours in passing a given point. The meeting in Union square was largely attended. The crowd in the streets was probably the largest ever seen in New York.

The taking of Columbia is a severer blow than the loss of Charleston. The rebel railroad communi-cations are all destroyed and their supplies are becom-ing exhausted.

The spoils of war captured at Charleston were immense, including over four hundred guns, with thousands of tons of shot, shell, &c., &c.

A dispatch from Mobile 14th, says the largest meeting ever held in that city took place on the 13th, at which resolutions were adopted with "Victory or death" as the watchword.

Carpenter's picture of the scene in Mr. Lin-coin's Cabinet when the emancipation proclamation was under discussion, has been placed over the north-ern door of the rotunds of the Capitol at Washington. The three States, Delaware, Kentucky, and New Jersey, that voted for McClellan, have voted against the Constitutional amendment abolishing sla-

very. CAIRO, March 7. An extra session of the Arkansas Legislature has been called for the first Monday in April, to consider the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery.

New York, March 7. The Richmond Examiner of the 4th denounces the execution of Beall, the guerilla and spy, and says threats were made in the streets of Richmond to hang any Yankee officer on parole, and who might be found at large.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1. Governor Cannon, of Delaware, died this morning, after a short illness About thirty negro soldiers that were captured at the explosion of the Petersburg mine were exchanged by the rebels last week.

Gov. Randall of Wisconsin, in his message of 1861, said: "This war began where Charleston is, it should end where Charleston icas!"

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1865. The third edition of this popular Annual now ready.

In addition to the usual CALENDAR AND ASTRONOMICAL

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Senators and Representatives of XXXVIIth Congress.

XXXIXth Congress, so far as chosen.

Laws passed at the last Session of Congress.

Public Resolutions and Proclamations.

Party Platforms of 1864, (Baltimore and Chicago.) The Rebel Government, Congressmen, &c.
Slaveholders' Rebellion, or Chronicle of War Events

THIRD EDITION.

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Election Return, for President, Governors, Congr. &c., in 1864, compared with the Presidential Vote in

State Capitals, Governors, Salaries, Time Legislatu meet, Time of State Elections. Cerritorial Capitals and Governors.

Popular vote by States in 1854, 1860, and 1864. Vote of 1860 elaborately analyzed and compared, by Pop-ulation, Free and Slave, with percentage, &c.

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THE TRIBUNE, Jan. 27. New York.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON will lecture in Roger Williams Hall, at Providence, Friday evening, March 10th—being the second of an Independent Course

OBITUARY.

Died, at Central City, Colorado, Dec. 27, MARY JANE, wife of CHARLES STEARNS, of that place, and daughter of

Thomas Carter, of Cumberland county, Ky. A Kentuckian by birth, Mrs. Stearns married a Yanke Abolitionist, at a time when this involved much sacrifice of personal comfort and social position. She followed her husband to New-England, sharing all his hardships, and patiently enduring the toil, privation and poverty conse-quent upon his adherence to his principles. For twenty years she has been a faithful and devoted wife, exemplary in all her duties, and decided and active in the cause o Anti-Slavery; saying to her pro-slavery acquaintances that no one could throw cotton dust into her eyes; they had been well washed out once, and were not easily filled

again. They were among the early pioneers to Kansas, that rock of freedom, finding not even a house to shelter their heads on their arrival. They steadfastly advocated the right side through all that great contest between Freedom and Slavery, never flinching nor faltering. Their house was ever a home for the panting fugitive : one room, bearing the name of "Uncle Tom's room," was seldom unoccu-

In the days of the Kansas famine, the pressure of circumstances induced them to remove to Colorado. During most of her residence there, Mrs. S. has been an invalid and a great sufferer. She has now gone to her reward; and though we would have wished her to live to see Kentucky free, and to rejoice with us in the last grand tri-umph, yet we are glad she was permitted to witness the dawn of the day-star of freedom now hovering over our beloved land. The manner of her death was an appro-priate close to her beautiful and consistent life. About nset, she fell into a peaceful slumber, from which she never waked, but, without a struggle or a groan, her

spirit passed away from earth to heaven. She leaves one little girl two and a half years of age, (all her other children having gone before her,) and a deeply afflicted husband, to mourn their loss, which is her unspeakable gain. R. W. S.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in pimples, or sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you list-less, depressed, and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayen's Sarsapanillapurges out these impurities, and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofuls, or King's Evil, Tumors, Uloers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Eryaipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scalt Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irrogularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility; also, Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try Ayen's Sarsapanilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

ours.

During late years, the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick; for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, sick; for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only insure the sick that we offer them the best alterative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by anybody.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarsoness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is uscless here to recount the evidence of its virtues; the world knows them.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and old by all druggists. March 15. 2m. Medical Notice - - - The New Cure.

DR. W. W. BROWN, DERMAPATHIC AND PRACTICAL PHYSICIAN FOR ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

Office 140 Court St., Boston. [Late 34 Winter St.] CONSULTATION FREE. THE DERMAPATHIC REMEDY

s not a patent medicine, nor is it a pill, a powder, or a syrup, but

A NEW TREATMENT OF DISEASES. DERMAPATHY — WHAT IS IT? Nature is always striving to throw off djease, and the Dormapathic treatment steps in to her assistance. Its curative power is without a parallel. Its influence is felt over the entire system. It changes the secretions, purifies the blood, gives strength to the different organs, and is continually aiding in such where medical knowledge remains helpless at the turning point of its art. point of its art.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old! SHOULD GIVE THIS NEW DISCOVERY A TRIAL. Office hours, from 9, A. M., to 4, P. M. March 3. March 3.

'A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER:"

AND nothing is so beautiful as A FINE HEAD OF HAIR. All preparations for the hair are injurious. By using Professor Wilson's process, you can have beautiful, lively, enrly hair in four weeks; costs but a few cents. Warranted to give satisfaction. Try it. Enclose 50 cents to Wilson & Co., P. O. Box, 2821, Philadelphia.

LOST.

ON Wednesday afternoon, 8th inst. in Worcester depot, Boston, a calfishin Wallet, containing about \$70 in green backs, and seven or eight wheat receipts, dated Battle Creek, Michigan; also, a bill of sale of wheat, and several other papers; a draft in favor of Antheny Burton. All said papers are of value to me, and cannot be of any value to the finder, who will confer a favor by enclosing said papers to me by mail to Battle Creek, Michigan, and as much of the money as they may wish, after retaining ample pay for their trouble. ng ample pay for their trouble. Battle Creek, Michigan, Feb. 13.

MR. GARRISON'S PORTRAIT.

THE Portrait of Mr. Garrison, the publication of which has been delayed in consequence of the severe and protracted illness of the artist engaged in transferring it to stone, is now ready, and will be furnished to subscribers immediately. Orders may be addressed to R. F. Wallow, Esq., Liberator office, or to the Publisher. Price 31.50 per copy.

It is a portrait which, as a work of art and as a likeness, gives great satisfaction.

C. H. BRAINARD, Publisher.

C. H. BRAINARD, Publisher.

l'eston, Dec. 20 1864

For the Liberator. IN NEW ENGLAND. BY K. C.

Smile down thy crystal deeps on me, O blue New England sky; Smile warmly down, and melt my soul

And you, ye hills, right royally In purple glory rise ;— How my heart rises with your topo To Him who made the skies !

And glory, glory to His name, From my soul's depths I cry ; His love and power alone could build

And you, sweet, sweet New England homes, How blest the child whose mother's song Chimes with your village bells !

Thou iron steed of fiery breath, Wilt thou not wait with me, Where the broad, bright stream the poet loves Flows to the welcoming sea? For "the world I'd give, if the world were mine,"

For but one moment sweet To twine his mountain laurel there, And cast it at his feet. To bathe my lips in that river's flood,

To kneel where I fain would die, And to bear the memory away with me Of the glance of the Poet's eye ! Land of the Pilgrims! Motherland!

Has not thy first glance smiled Thy poor adopted child?

Now clasp me to thy great, true heart, Close, close-and hold me still,-And though thy first breath on my cheek Be somewhat harsh and chill

Is't not the same sweet air that filled Eloquence' richest tone; That moved dear lips for Freedom's sake, Whose words were music's own ! Flow brightly on, ye classic streams !

And rise, ye mountains, grand ! Who would not die ten thousand deaths For such a glorious land? What marvel that, for such as she,

So many braves have poured "Their last breath on the battle-storm," "Their young blood on the sward" The snow lies in the hollows here,

Where violets oft were nursed,-The Bay State, queen of the North, must went It well becomes her ;-pine-clad hills,

And this fair mantle's downy folds Hiding the dells between ! Now, "Pilgrim City," here with thee My wild heart seeks its rest;

And cliffs with laurel green,

The home of minds that sway the land, The Athens of the West. What grand old names, to History dear, Are written on thy walls

What voices, echoed through the world, Are sounding in thy balls ! What feet that oft, for freedom's sake, In thorny paths have bled,

Still daily press thy pavement-stones

Made sacred by their tread ! O HILLS OF NEWBURY, far away, I feel your gales blow free ; And, nearer, golden lips have spoke Kind words of cheer to me ! Boston, Mass., Dec. 9, 1864.

> For the Liberator. SONG.

THE LAND THAT FREEDOM CHEERS. All hail the land that Freedom cheers, The land of equal rights, Where Justice rules, and Plenty rears Her garden of delights

The land where noble Warren bled, The land of Washington, Where lie the ever honored dead, Who Freedom's battles won !

The land where despots vainly strove To rule with iron rod; Forgetful that there dwells above A just and righteous God.

All hail the men who would not bend Beneath the tyrant's stroke, But bravely dared their rights defend, And spurned the traitor's yoke !

Brave, ransomed land, forevermore To bear the starry sign That evermore from shore to shore Sweet LIBERTY is thine !

In vain would tyrants fix their throne Where dwell the just and brave-One blast upon thy bugle blown Should rouse a world to save.

Freedom has built her palace here, And, 'neath its mighty dome, With shouts of joy and songs of cheer, Her ransomed children co

Hosanna to the mighty one,

Who gave the great decree,— COLUMBIA, LAND OF WASHINGTON, FOREVERMORE BE FREE! F. M. ADLINGTON, Weymouth.

AMERICA'S FREE.

AMERICA'S FREE! America's Free! Glory to God, America's Free! Flash it with lightnings from sea to sea! Chime it and ring it, O bells ! Ring Slavery's dirges and knells Till every breeze that swells Over the continent, tells From wild Atlantic's jubilant roar, Valley and prairie and mountain o'er. America's free forevermore !

Glory and blessing, O Father, to Thee ! Shout, happy nations, the jubilee ! n bellow and blaze! Carol, O Birds, with your lays ! Oceans and Thunders, praise ! All glad voices of Heaven and Earth Aid us, for words are of little worth Mingle and struggle in mighty mirth To praise JEHOVAH at LIBERTY'S birth !

America's Free! America is Free

AMERICA'S FREE! America's free! Millions of myriads yet to be Shall weep and sing at the GREAT DECREE Forged in anguish and fears Written in blood and tears ! Broad for both hemispheres ! Strong for eternal years! From ccean to ocean its crystal span, From nation to nation, from clan to clan, Shall flame like the fire-cloud in Israel's van The law of Jehovith, the watchword of Man!

GEO. LANSING TAYLOR JANUARY 31st, 18651The Liberator.

GERRIT SMITH TO WILLIAM LLOYD GAR-RISON. The Theologies the great Enemies of Religion-The The

ologies the great Hinderances to Justize and Reform-The Theologies the great Carse of Mankind. PETERBORO', February 22, 1865.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Boston:

MY DEAR FRIEND,-I see in the newspapers Bill of Sale of "two negro slaves, which slaves were lately the proper goods of the said Jonathan Ed-It is subscribed by Timothy Dwight, Jr. and Timothy Edwards, the Executors. This Jonathan Edwards was the celebrated elder President Edwards, and this Timothy Edwards was

Of the President's purchase and treatment of the black boy, Titus, you have doubtless often heard. Mrs. Mason Whiting, of Binghampton, daughter of the aforesaid Timothy, has twice told me the particulars. The last time, only sixteen months ago, I wrote them as they came from her lips. This excellent la healthy body and a healthy brain.

Titus was eight years old when the President

left him still in slavery. The President allowed him no education. Mrs. Whiting's father, who inherited him, allowed him none. Although he lived to old age, poor Titus could never read. He was, however, remarkable for his good sense and integrity. Now, how can it be explained that Prejident Ed-

wards was a slaveholder ?-was this unqualified, unmitigated, unrelenting slaveholder ? 1st. It was not because he was a man of weak intellect. A stronger one there was not, perhaps, in all

2d. It was not because he was an ignorant may for he abounded in learning. 3d. It was not because his conscience was dull.

No man had a more wakeful or tender one. 4th. It was not because he had a shallow sense of

justice. Who had a deeper ! For none of these reasons was it that he stood in

this guilty relation. He stood in it solely because his theology called for or permitted the relation, and be-cause with him the claims of theology were paramount to all other claims. Had his theology forbidden slavery, he would have been an intensely earnest abolitionist. I, of course, speak of his theology as he. and not as others, viewed his teachings at this point. His son, the younger President Edwards, was such an abolitionist. But he would have been as pro-slavery as was his father, had he interpreted his theology to be pro-slavery. For the son, like the father, set theological above natural obligations, and was devoted to theological rather than to natural justice. Both of them, like the great mass of religionists, confounding theology with religion, made it the supreme work of life to wrest nature into conformity with religion, instead of letting religion grow into conformity with add to the punishment; would add punishment in nature. Or rather, I might say, instead of being innature. Or rather, I might say, instead of being intent on that true religion which is obedience to nature, they were intent on one, which, like every other false religion, is antaganistic to her. Edwards' theology was his justification for being a

slaveholder. The curse upon Canaan, or the permission to buy bondmen and bondmaids, or something else in his theology, he construed into such justification. Calvin's theology was his justification for consenting to the burning of Servetus. His theology made it the duty of the Church to condemn Galileo. It was their theology that prompted the managers of the Inquisition to kill scores of thousands, and torture hundreds of thousands. Earnest and conscientious and sublime souls were Edwards and Calvin, and also many of these managers. I cannot join with those. who pass upon them an unqualified and sweeping ion. Their errors, although so horrible, were, nevertheless, far more of the head than of the heart. They were educated to set theology above nature, and to enforce theological justice at whatever expense to natural justice; and, alas! they were but too faithful to their education. Thus kindly, too, would I judge my neighbors, my countrymen, and, in short, he people of both Christendom and Heathendom for the vast majorities of them have been taught the supreme obligation of their theologies. Their belief miracles shows that they set their theologies above can get along in a theology-bound world. The Temnature-for miracles are the greatest possible outrage pon nature. Drownings in the Ganges and crush ings under the wheels of Juggernaut come of theolo- of that beneficent and blessed Reformation at the very gies which war upon nature. So, too, do the deny- point where they should turn the swiftest. So, also, ing of equal rights to woman, and the allowing of polygomy and slavery. And emphatically unnatural with the disadvantage of having their discoveries the doctrine, that another can relieve us of the penalty of our own transgressions;—the obvious doc- theology. trine of nature at this point being: "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." Others may suffer for the sinner; but he too must suffer. Within the last few weeks, there have been in

the adjoining county of Onedia a couple of very lamentable instances of the subordination, or rather sacrifice, of nature to theology, of natural right to conventional right. A State Temperance Meeting was asked to set its face against all use of alcoholic liquor blood also. But it failed to do so. Theology pleaded for its continued use at the Lord's Supper-for its continued use there, where the sacredness of the occasion makes the practise of the occasion a sacred and powerful example. Theology pleaded successfully, however silently. In a word, theology triumphed, and nature and temperance and truth went to the wall. The other instance to which I refer is connected with book, though written in the kind, candid, truth-loving, theology, it was held that he was not entitled to a verdict. The law of natural justice, which the libelled had not at all, and which the libeller had grossly viowith the jury, so the author, having studied to conform his books to claims of natural and real justice. was left to pay the costs of the suit. The doctrine prevailed that a man, in expressing his doubts of any of the dogmas in question, does thereby make himself an outlaw. You may, with entire impunity, vilify and belie, to whatever extent you please, the books in which he expresses such doubts. You may, as did the libeller in this case, hold up the books as marked with lunscy; and you may, as did his eminent counsel, along the libel at this point by putting in open court the cruelly offensive question to the libelled, whether he did not think himself to be a lunatic. Nay, you may blacken the libelled with the worst epithets you can find in the dictionary. The shield of law is no longer over his head-but the condemnation of a ly creation. theology. The trial in this case was nominally the trial of the libeller by the laws of the land, which are

the laws of natural justice; but really it was the tri-

ter war with, the laws of natural justice.

these dogmas "infidels" and "renegades," and no more than recognized liberty to call their writings "balderdash and twaddle"—what a pity it is that you had not been manly enough to resolve that you would do what you could, by your verdict, to put an end to such an absurd usage, and to such a wicked liberty ! Alas, that you, too, should, however undesignedly, have helped to dishearten this poor, toil-worn, good and noble man, and to encourage this unjust and cruel man who was crushing him!

By the way, has it never occurred to you that the theologies are largely responsible for the currency and success which attend tale-bearing, slanders, libels and lies? Receiving a theology without proof, (and all the popular theologies are destitute of proof,) prepares the way for receiving other things without proof. If, in the important matter of embracing a theology, we can ignore the laws of evidence, how natural t we should make but too little account of them in in-Why should I wonder, when I hear ferior matters! that the people believe I have been guilty of oppres sion here, and fraud there, and falsehood elsewhere For that I have been guilty of all this, or you have been guilty of the thousand things said against yourself, is not a millionth part as improbable as the fish dy, although eighty-five years old, is still blest with a story and some other theological stories which people believe. As long as the theologies obtain, you and I must not wonder at the popular credulity in regard to bought him, and fifteen when the President died, and any stories about ourselves or others, be they hower er big or however false. What the people of every land need is to be lifted up out of their superstition credulity into a healthy skepticism-out of the habi of believing without adequate evidence into the habit of exacting such evidence. This better habit created, and they would laugh at the baseless theologies, and t as slow as they are now quick to open their ears to scandal.

I may be thought unfair for having spoken in same connection of the wrongs to which theology prompts in our day, and of those far greater ones of which Calvin and others were guilty in former days. But why is it that the theological wrongs of our day are less heinous? It is mainly because of that out side pressure and restraint upon the Church which has come of a more general enlightenment and of a higher civilization. Is it said that the Church has reformed herself? I answer, that no moral reform are to be looked for at the hand of the Church until she is rid of the incubus of theologies. The theologies gies being the work of the past, necessarily keep the face of the Church toward the past. Her very life being in the past and in the preservation of the past, she is intensely conservative. Change is the dread of Protestantism as well as Catholicism; and will be the

death of both. The Church, in her branches which retain their ological stiffness, is as intolerant to-day as she ever was toward departures from her theology; and holds to as severe a punishment for them as she ever did. For instance, she still holds that doubts of the popular view of the Atonement or of the Divinity of Christ deserve a never-ending damnation. Formerly, when she had earthly sway, her own bloody hands would poral hell to the eternal hell. I am willing to admi that now, when she has for so long a time lost the ower to make this addition, she has quite naturally lost much of her disposition to make it. But the Pope's late Encyclical is only one of innumerable ev dences that the disposition would revive with the power. The Pope, by the way, is the mouth-piece as well of Protestantism as of Catholicism. Both, it is true, are anxious to draw a line of separation l tween themselves. Nevertheless, they are essentially ope, and must continue to be, so long as they continue to be ruled by theologies which are essentially

What can prevent the recurrence of these the cal wrongs? Nothing but the throwing away of the theologies. These wrongs, now greater, now less, restrained in one age and breaking through all restraints in another, are the necessary fruit of the the ologies. Safe from these wrongs none will be, so long as men are held amenable to theologies. Safe, indeed from no wrongs will men be, so long as they shall be judged by any other standard than reason and nature The libelled man, in the case I have referred to was judged by the theological standard; and was without property and with a libel-blasted reputation perance Reformation, too, must do the best it can un astronomers and geologists must lay their account come into collision with an infallible and inexorable

But it will be asked-" What shall we do for rel gion if we throw away the theologies ?" I answer that they never were religion, nor any part of it; and that they never stood in any other relation to it than that of its greatest hinderance and mightiest enemy. Were the theologies of the whole world cast aside, the religion of reason and nature would quickly bless the whole world. Were the historical and traditional religion cast aside, and were there in its place the relias a drink, such use doing more than everything else gion of a present consciousness—the religion of the to drench all Christendom in tears, if not indeed in present voice of God to the soul, and of the present voice of the soul to itself-men would not need to go

from earth to find heaven. I have often thought of your great change in these theology. You have lost your theology, but your re ligion remains. God, and His Spirit, and Jesus, and prayer, and the Bible, and the law of goodness, and the hope of immortality are certainly no less dear to a libel suit. A very poor man in that county has for you than they were when you dwelt in your theologic many years, employed himself in writing books, hoping ca! prison, and assumed that you must dwell in it all might in this wise both serve the cause of your days. But, though you have not lost your relitruth and add to his scanty means for supporting his gion, there is, judging from my own experience, one very large and helpless family. Although all his thing you have lost. This one thing is the certainty of books are on religion, and although he is not only a the objects of your faith. Once we could say with very learned but a very pure and pious man, an influ- the orthodox: "I know whom I have believed," &c. ential sectarian newspaper of the city of New York "By two immutable things," &c. "We have also held up one of them, and in that one virtually all of more sure word of prophecy," &c. But now we find them, as "composed entirely of balderdash and ourselves remitted to all the conscious uncertainty of twaddle," and its author as a "renegade infidel." human reasonings. Nevertheless, we would not, if w The reckless and atrocious libeller was prosecuted. could, buy back this lost certainty. The price would But, inasmuch as it was proved on the trial that the be too great. It would be no less than ignoring the revelations of science and the laws of evidence, and Christian spirit of the author, is, nevertheless, at dis- turning our backs upon reason and nature, and again agreement with some of the dogmas of the current picking up and prizing the bundle of fictions and fancies and follies, which our convictions had compelled

us to throw away. For one, however great the comfort which may prolated, called for a very heavy verdict. But, as the ceed from this certainty, I deny the right of any man law of theological and artificial justice was paramount to the comfort, because I deny the right of any ma to the certainty. Such certainty is begotton of igno rance and superstition; and only the ignorant and superstitious have it. God does not give it to men. Bu He gives them powers, in the constant exercise of which they may be constantly travelling toward such certainty. Instead of telling men what is truth, he leaves them to learn for themselves what is truth. In stead of treating them as machines, he treats them as free agents. The machine runs its round of necessi-The beaver and the bee do their work unerringly, because instinctively, and from the necessity their nature. But man is left to choose his course, and to reason out his duty and his destiny; and this implies the grandeur and responsibility of his nature and his infinite superiority to the other orders of earth

That God makes these direct revelations, which the ology claims He does, is contrary to all analogy. In order to know and supply the wants of the body and al of the libelled by the laws of theology-laws the brain, we must be ever studying and toiling; and which not only do not harmonize with, but are at utso must we to know and supply the wants of the

Alas, that men should so generally cling to this Oh, ye well-meaning but misled jurors, what a pity it is that when it was argued before you, that it is no more than established usage to call the doubters of so generally believe that God has prepared to the

These preachers of the assumed certainties of a re-

ligion of miracles and magic remind one of the quack doctors who, with their specifics and panaceas, promise to cure the patient by a single dose. Empiricism is as much out of place in religious as in medical science. I spoke of the loss of our certainty in regard to the

objects of religious faith. And yet I am slow to believe that this entire certainty, which there are no reasons to justify, can afford as much comfort to its possessor as the measure of certainty which is built up o reasons. Moreover, might we not rightly expect that, if men would throw away the things which have come down from the superstition of the ages to their own superstition-such as the remarkably accommodating disposition of the sun and moon toward a band of slaughterers, the transmutation of Mrs. Lot into a pillar of salt, and God's hating an unborn child-and would set themselves, in the exercise of their reason, to time and eternity-I say, might we not then rightly expect that they would thereby rapidly accumulat fund of knowledge which would fall but little, if any, short of absolute certainty? And, for our encourage ment in this connection, we must remember that his dear Spirit, that never works with superstition, does With great regard, your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

CHURCH AND STATE.

I find in the Pittsburgh Commercial of the 11th ult. sermon preached at New Castle, Pa., by Rev. A. B Bradford, upon the following subject, namely :-Would it be right to incorporate Religious Dogmas into the Constitution of the United States?" occasion which called forth this sermon was the cir culation, among the people of Pennsylvania, of the following Memorial to Congress:-

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representa

We, citizens of the United States, respectfully ask your honorable bodies to adopt measures for amend-ing the Constitution of the United States so as to read, in substance, as follows:—

"We, citizens of the United States, humbly acknowl "We, citizens of the United States, humbly acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler among the nations, and his revealed will as of supreme authority, in order to constitute a Christian Government, and in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the inalienable rights and blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to ourselves, our posterity, and all the inhabitants of our land, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

land, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

And we further ask that such changes be introduced into the body of the Constitution as may be necessary to give effect to these amendments in the preamble."

This memorial was manufactured, adopted, and put n circulation for signatures, by a Convention of Presbyterians recently held in Philadelphia. A Conventi of the same sort, and for the same purpose, had pre viously been held in the city of Allegheny, in the Western part of the same State. The alleged object of the movement is to effect a change in the Constitution of the United States, with the view of making that instrument "Christian" in character, and thus giving to the people of the United States a better title to call themselves a Christian nation. The author of the sermon, though a Presbyterian minister, takes a different view of the matter, and gives his reasons in the interesting and able discourse above mentioned.

He traces the idea that gave birth to this movemen to the traditional acceptance, by a portion of these Presbyterians, of the old Westminster Confession of Faith, which teaches (Ch. xxiii., sec. 3,) that the civil magistrate has authority, and is bound in duty, to take order "that unity and peace be preserved in entire, that all biasphemies and heresies be suppressed, all corruptions and abuses in worship and discipline prevented or reformed, and all the ordinances of God duly settled, administered and observed." He then proceeds to give reasons for disapproving and opposing the movement

After making the preliminary statement that we of Christianity, its doctrines and requirements, far better always presented as evidence of the rightfulness of than those who lived in the first century of the Chris. slavery. No people in the land professed piety more tian era, or any other century intervening between conspicuously than the Southern Presbyterians. Methseek theological or religious instruction from the liar institution be a vicious institution? It was customtice the three propositions which the Memorial pro. ter of course; but those who so answered it commitposes to insert in the preamble to the Constitution. | ted two follies at once, assuming profession to be valid

As to the first-" That Almighty God is the source upon this formula would be sure to make it a bone of tention, and that for this, if for no other reason, it should be denied admission.

uler among the nations "-he suggests that there are certain classes of our citizens who do not hold this belief, and that, by the adoption of this article, their re- or to dogmatize about Him in any manner, but to state ligious opinions (to which they have as much right as we to ours) would be subjected to constitutional censure, and that they themselves would be rendered C. K. W. neapable of holding any one of those offices which require an oath to support the Constitution."

As to the third-the demand that the Constitution shall declare "the revealed will of God to be the anpreme law of the land "-Mr. Bradford shows, by striking illustrations, what an apple of discord, what a Pandora's box this addition would be, introducing rancorous and endless dissensions among the admir strators of the Government. Considering the many doubts (increasing with the progress of intelligence in this and other countries) where " the revealed will of God" is recorded, and how the record of it is to be interpreted, if such a clause were admitted into the Constitution, we should immediately have the wrangles of sects added to the wrangles of politicians in the administration of State and National affairs. What shall be decided in regard to Sabbatism and Polygamy, two matters in which the Old and New Tea aments teach contrary doctrines? What shall be de cided about Slavery, which a majority of all the clergy of all the principal sects have considered to be up held by both Old and New Testaments? Who shall settle the multitude of differences of opinion and principle? What shall be the ultimate court of appeal? And what will happen if there shall be as many opinons as there are judges ?

As to the further request of the Memorial-" Tha such changes be introduced into the body of the Constitution as may be necessary to give effect to these amendments in the preamble "-this would open door for most dangerous innovations, and might be interpreted to warrant the institution of an Established Church, to cooperate with the civil magistrate in

carrying out the changes in question. Mr. Bradford proceeds to set forth, ably and well, that God is honored infinitely more by the Government when it attends religiously to its own specifi business of protecting the persons and property of men than when it intermeddles with matters with which in the very nature of the case, it has nothing in the world to do. He shows that God alone is Lord of the conscience, and that he made both conscience and intellect to be free. He shows that there is no man, nor set of men, nor no church, great nor small, tha can be trusted with absolute dominion over the human conscience; that the gigantic folly of the proposal to amend the Constitution by incorporating religious dogmas with it consists in this, that in the matter of religion and religious doctrines there is, and can be, no umpire on earth to decide what is truth and what is error; that under our frame of government the Church, for the first time in the history of the world, is free, and the State, for the first time, attends to its appropriate duties without arrogating to itself the man conscience; that the gigantic folly of the propo-

hands what He has but given them hands to prepare business of expounding, propagating and enforcing for themselves! nently Christian by the very omission of the matters in question, honoring God as the Christian man honors Him, by doing the work which God has appointed it to do, and thus accomplishing the end of its being. It attends to its own business, namely, regu lating the things that 'are Casar's, and it leaves to God the things that are God's.

For a Presbyterian clergyman to preach such a sermon as this is to set a noble example to his brother preachers, and to fulfil his duty slike as a citizen and minister. There ought to be a wide circulation of this discourse in Pennsylvania, as well in those Western States where Presbyterian ideas and traditions prevail. The clergy and members of those churches, and the people who are accustomed to hear Presbyterian preaching, are in special need of the truths here The manufacture and advocacy of this Memorial

are only one more illustration of a vicious habit be longing to most of our religious sects, that of substituting profession for the performance of duty, pretence for obedience, lip-service for practical righteousness. The devotees of sectarism who conceived this idea are now teasing the nation, just as they tease the attendants on their preaching and praying, to make a profession of religion; as if they would become more religious, or be likely to grow more acceptable to God. by that method! The highest and loudest, and most minute professions of religious character, far from bearing corresponding fruit, bear less fruits of rightcousness, other things being equal, than others. Monks and nuns do not lead more Christian lives than the fathers and mothers of Catholic families. Deacons and church-members are not more prompt or thorough than others in really good works. So and enterprises for the practical benefit of mankind, or of communities, larger or smaller, originate oftener and are sustained better out of the churches than in them. Common people put their duties into their daily lives-church people put their duties into the making and manifesting of a profession. The severest denunciations of Jesus were levelled against the Jewish professors of religion—the class most nearly corresponding to our orthodox church-members. It was the Pharisees, not the Sadducees-the Pharisees, not the Samaritans-the Pharisees, not the publicans and harlots-that excited his greatest indignation They were, preëminently, the men of profession: and the men of profession in our day are the very persons whom he would again most strongly censure

Moreover, profession being easier than practice, is open to the worst men in the community as much as to the best, and is certain to be used by them in pro portion as it is popularly esteemed to indicate a good character. Let those who wish to distinguish themselves as better men lead better lives, instead of mere ly making proclamation, by sound of trumbet, that they are better. What folly would it be for public documents and deeds of contract to be prefaced by pious sentences, with the assumption that these would give them a Christian character! We might as well return to the Jewish custom of wearing phylacteries as evidence of our devoutness.

if he should re appear on earth.

One of the most wicked associations that ever was formed-a compact between three European sovereigns to suffocate popular liberty wherever it should raise its standard, and, by forcible intervention, to overthrow the independence of all inferior States, called itself the Holy Alliance! Did that make it holy? Its Proclamation was prefaced by the formula-" In the name of the most holy Trinity." Did that make it Christian, religious, good, or even tolerable, in any manner or degree? Did these forms of speech prevent it from being utterly villanous and abominable, from beginning to end, a disgrace to the contracting parties, and a curse to the people over whom they

An instance of no less instructive character exists the church, that the truth of God be kept pure and in the history of our own country. Where have the hypocrisy of profession, the quintessence of cant, the superlative degree of sanctimonious wickedness, been more thoroughly displayed than in the defence of slavery by ministers, church-members, and ecclesiastical bodies, in these United States? The piety of Southern clergymen who were slaveholders and defenders of slavery, the frequency of revivals and the respect the present generation, understand the genius of for religious ordinances in the Southern country, were Westminster Assembly, Mr. Bradford proceeds to no- ary to answer this question in the negative, as a matevidence of character, and disregarding the abundant of all authority and power in civil government"-he proof that slaveholding was a heinous sin, as well as shows that the variety of meaning which may be put an enormous evil. Just as certainly as counterfeit coin tries to assume the appearance of real, just so certainly will pious professions and devout language be used by evil men for evil purposes when the use As to the second-"That the Lord Jesus is the of them is popularly received as proof of good character. The object of the Constitution of the United States is not to decide or affirm ideas respecting God, what method of human government shall be used by this nation. Let it keep to its appropriate work.

BARNUM AND JOANNES.

The libel suit of the " Count Joannes" against Horace Greeley came to a close in New York on Friday. It will be remembered that the case turned n part upon an announcement made by the plain-iff previous to his "benefit" in New York, which was so drawn as to lead the public to suppose that Miss Avonia Jones and Mr. Edwin Booth would appear on that occasion, and which the defendant's newspaper had contradicted. Mr. P. T. Barnum was called by the defence to testify respecting this nnouncement :-

Mr. Williams called P. T. Barnum. The Count-Oh, ah, Mr. Barnum; what, the great Barnum of the Museum-Good gracious! The audience was on the qui cice.

Mr. Williams proceeded with the examination.

Q. Have you in the course of your life—of course

you have, but I ask the question—have yo within your line of duties to issue programm announcements of theatrical performances? -have you had i

Q. For how long? A. Twenty-five years.
Q. During that period, has, it been with you a matter of some considerable study—this matter of play-bills, &c.? [Laughter.] A. A great deal, sir.
Q. It is a matter that requires considerable ingenuits? A. I think it is sir. A. I think it is, sir. Q. It is a matter on which great ability is undoubt-

edly displayed? A. Undoubtedly, sir.

[The advertisement of the Count's benefit, as published by himself, shown.]

I have read this. Under ordinary circumstances I should have thought from this that Mr. Booth and

I should have thought from this that Mr. Booth and Miss Jones were to appear, but as it was, I did not suppose that they would, because I knew the reputation of the Count Joannes. [Laughter.]

Mr. Barnum was so imperturbably serious during his whole testimony that the audience burst into laughter at nearly every reply he made.

He continued—But for that I should have believed hey were to appear. In any extent of my management I never went so far myself as to hi eople by advertising anything that I did not expect o exhibit. [Laughter.] This is undoubtedly an an-

ouncement that these two persons would appear.
The Count rose to cross-examine. Q. That was your opinion, was it, Mr. Barnum? What was?

Q. Then, sir, you are gratified in that now, I suppose? A. (Very emphatically

Q. Have you ever acted on the stage, sir? 4.4 offle.
Q. Very trifling? A. Very.
Q. I presume, air, you know you are in a count of unstice. A. I believe I am, sir.

justice. A. I believe I am, sir.

Q. Ah! I presume you feel that you should meak with all dignity in reference to this court? A I am disposed to speak the truth, sir.

Q. Now, Mr. Barnum, is there not an old grades on your part against me? I'll remind you of a, in.

A. I don't know that I ever had anything, directly or indirectly, to do with you; I never saw you for a to-day; I certainly have no more grade against

fore to-day; I certainly have no more grade you than a child unborn. Q. Now, sir, when in England in 1842, did to not make an application to purchase the house when Shakspeare was born, to pull it down and bring it to America? A. I never did.

America? A. I never did.

Q. Have you not publicly, in your book, state that you intended to do it, and that a committee the vented you? A. I do not know any such fact.

Q. You know very well, sir, that I was the man who prevented that desceration, and called a public meeting to prevent it, and that is now one of the bonorable things connected with my lumbles are

phorable things connected with my humble same Witness—I have only known you as a montroi The Count, somewhat wilted-I think I may pup The Count, somewhat winted—I think I may paperly appeal to the court against this; I think I may sak the indulgence of the court.

Witness—I deal and am an expert in montrei.

ties. [Loud laughter.]
The Count—Then I have no doubt you will offer me a splendid engagement to morrow? A. I don't think I could go any further than the "What-isit."

[Loud laughter.]
The Count—This is a court, sir, not a show-thop; ave done, sir; I have done Redirect by Mr. Williams

What would be the effect of an ar is character at a theatre where Miss Jones was in fact under an engagement? A. The effect would be to draw a large number to the theatre where she ras announced to appear.

Q. If she had allowed this to go uncontradicted, do

ou think it would injure the Winter Garden, where he was to play? A. Undoubtedly, sir. at that paragraph (the alleged line

shown); do you think that denial legitimate? A.I think it is a little milder than I should have written ; such a denial would be absolutely protection of the Winter Garden; the effe pon the future success of the actress in making en-agements, if she had allowed it to go uncontradict would be injurie Q. Did you ever hear of the Count in England

What was his reputation there? Q. What was his reputation there:
The Count—Reputation for what—to make long through or what?

women, or to get drunk, or what?

A. So far as my knowledge is concerned, ar-a ar as I read or heard the speech of the people, his putation was that of an impostor; that was about The Count—In what branch of life did you hear

that I was an impostor? A. I believe I saw a publication in Punch, a copy of a letter or lithograph of a letter issued by the editors, which they said they had sent to various courts and other places in Es-rope, to show that that was your handwriting, an that you had denied it. That gave me an impression which I have never had occasion to change, that you

are an impostor. [Loud laughter.]
The Count—There is a phrase with which the actists here are familiar—" Praise from Sir Huber
Stanley is praise indeed." I take it that blame from Mr. Barnum is complimentary.

The Count—You have quoted from Punch

bether or not that is a satirical and comic paper A. It is a very excellent and common-sense paper though it is satirical. It is founded in justice, and think it does a great deal of good.

Q. Have you ever had the honor to be in it, in Q. Have you ever have.
I have, frequently.
The Count—I am content to be in your content.

Barnum—I am not. [Loud laughter.

The Count—I am content to be in your con Mr. Barnum—I am not. [Loud laughter.] Mr. Barnum, on leaving the stand, bowed we rteously to the Count, and left the room and

much laughter.

The jury after an absence of twenty minutes is turned a verdict for the defendants. It is stated that the plaintiff appeared greatly surprised and even staggered by this result. The Tribune says. "We regret to state that the Count was unable to poll the jury, and to save him from arrest and on-finement, Mr. Williams, counsel for the defence, pail the jury fees for him."

The fees were said to be about one hundred and wenty dollars.

ARMING THE SLAVES. A friend who has an ate knowledge of negro is "making up faces" to frighten the North, and at the same time throwing dust in the eyes of Europeas sympathizers. He insists that no black regiment will ever be trusted with arms. If any are organized, it will be merely for fatigue duty, and they will be a source of weakness rather than of strength.

There is much in the aspect of the question, a discussed at the South, to confirm this view. The po-" making up faces

cussed at the South, to confirm this view. The proposition comes, not from the people, but from the thorities. It has been coldly received by the pre except those who reflect the views of the military dators at Richmond. The rebel Congress has once a clared against the measure, and now we have a root that the new bill has been indefinitely posposed the Congress has been considered to the control of the Senate. The futility-nay, the abso the Senate. The future has been an assurance that the slaves will only be used for faight duty cannot disfel the very natural dread of the fects of organizing those who have heretofore less down-trodden and oppressed.

The sympathies of the slaves of the South as constrained and in the slaves and invariably with the National Gerem-

The symbathes of the thousand of our who have escaped from rebel prisons, and he syou that wherever he saw a black face, there he a friend—one in whom he could trust implicitly soldiers, fleeing for life and liberty from rebel geons, have often been betrayed by mean white never, so far as we have ever seen or heard, black. Is it probable—is it possible—that their and sympathizing blacks can be disciplized into ing against those whom they recognize as he for their race? Will the temptation of freethermselves induce them to fight for the continus average of the North is the downfall of and their masters know the peril of the step they are asked to take. The people of the North and do look with perfect equanimity upon the farte scheme of the rebel leaders to arm the large, if it is seriously entertained and should be proved. everywhere and invariably with the Na if it is seriously entertained and should be carried out. Its adoption would only had of the rebellion, and give liberty to every should only had to be carried out. on Journal.

RICH COLORED MEN. Ciprian Risand is well over a million dollars, and is the richest of in the United States. The colored men in have many rich men, among them Peter Robert Watson, J. M. Gloncester, and M. who owns about \$3,000,000 in and otherwise. In Philadelphia and otherwise. In Philadelpina, user four thousand families, nearly three hadred their own houses. Among the rich men are Frosser, White, and Stephen Smith, the latter be worth over \$500,000.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD CHANGES III When the war began, Beauregard a would die in the last ditch. The other he notified the people of that city that ight to the bitter end—and that if he failed he eg a passage to some foreign country." Those who best knew this pestierous legs.

Those who best in the ways said that his "last ditch" deration ways said that the "last ditch" deration whold out, and that when matters came to that would run away, as he now confesses he will THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT IN MAINE Maine Legislature has ordered to be able copy of the proposed Amendment tution of the United States, abolishing will be signed by the members of both will be signed by the members of both world for and against it. It will then be suit voted for and against it. It will then be suit voted for and hung up in some public place in the 8 framed and hung up in some public place in the 8

Rebel papers are very indignant at the of the bill to put slaves into the army, and the States are charged with abandoning the cause.

Mercury of that city will be immediately revired.

James Redpath, of John Brown memory, a cal
Mr. Redpath is now in Charleston.

The rebel debt proves to be four hundr lion dollars more than was expected. It any difference. Add four thousand mills would not reduce its value in the least.

HE LIE EVERY FRID

WASHINGTON S OBERT F. WALL

TERMS - Three dol Four copies will be a sting to the pecuniary co-Advertisements of a es at ten cents per line ; te insertions. Yearly an ted on reasonable terms The Agents of the A Ohio and Michig

The following gentle e, but are not revis :- WENNELL PH p Jackson, and WILLIA

rized to receive subser

M. LLOYD GARRIS

VOL. 2

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bill entitled " Joint res and the integrit Mr. Speaker, I conside a the part of the North, e followed by evil and We have never yet made not been misundersto ch proposition naturall rengthen the insurgent ent, to revive their faint ir drooping energies. nch proposition has had thome, interrupt the pi lyze enlistments, divert reat work with which the

national dignity. ause. Our cause is a just This war is God's method on of the American re ton of the American re-two oternal antagonisms-centration and purificati existing as they did, no exerted this war. It migh did, no ed, but the postponer ased its intensity. Who concussion is fearful, or be doubtful. The h before the strong ediately the right will tri

, and it is strongest sim the side of the right. ners through which I Il. have but to stand fi "For right is right,
And right the di
To doubt it is disle
To falter is to si

Let it not be ours, then No truce to Satan, no " p he wicked, saith my God There is but one way to took up the sword in bel sought the death of a wronged them, must eithe perish by it. The nation knowledged and maintain tional domain. And slav rebellion—being its corn power—must perish wit against the life of the republic may live. I am

public may live. I am discrimination between slare one and inseparable. gerent slavery. It is sla panies, regiments and form, slavery on horsebac a war upon the white race on when we exting not crush the rebellion un With universal freedom co sst, then, that the rebellio ondition precedent of pe ery must die. Whether

he meaning is substantia Congress has passed an

of the number of the

nstitution wiping o

tation, rightly and rigidly any sanction or protection been in the habit of takin and subtle interpretation of Constitution itself. The sla century of erafty and dial in poisoning the whole co The Constitution was at tablish instice." has always declared that of life, liberty or proper law." Slavery robbed for by the process of brute "guarantees to every Stagovernment." Slavery in anti-republican governmen States! But I will not qua ef as to the anti-slavery p rejoice that the Constit and all doubt. And I wo gress has gone in amend would not only explicitly not exist in these United have incorporated in the shall enact any law maki its citizens on account of a amend it that it should, for rule, the principle, the fun public, that there shall be

ard to civil or political p Mere technical freedom enough. The absence of c equality before the law we outgrow slavery, we my very-begotten prejudices been its victims. The spi offspring of slavery, is scar than slavery itself. Nomi o any man, or any race guards. Let us not mock guards. Let us not mocking him liberty, and refu hich to protect and main not impose taxes upon hi ment in which he has no v son upon our own right Government, and fought tion. Are we now prepartition. Are we now prepartition spectacle of inflicting which we denounced and posed upon ourselves? It complement of freedom. the freed slave is virtual. His liberty is a mockery of the individual master.

and holds his liberty as belute right.

The resolutions unde means, equal to the den are correct, as far as the their adoption. But had tions should not "shun to of God." I would have the reconstructions and the state of t

reconstructing the Ame broad basis of absolute ec that reconstruction I she clement should be recogn the Heaven-defying prop-ical power to the disloy whelmed the country in w